FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 142 24 July 1986

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U.S. ASAT PROGRAM ANOTHER STEP IN ESCALATION

LD231133 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military writer:

At the round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, which has recently closed, the USSR proposed to the United States that an agreement be reached on partial measures which could be taken already now and each of which would make a weighty contribution to resolving the task of preventing a militarisation of outer space. Among these measures is a ban on anti-satellite systems.

Yet, it is clear already now that this proposal does not suit the Pentagon's book. An evidence of that is the statement just made by Robert Sims, a spokesman for the U.S. Defence Department. According to the latter, the Pentagon will insist on continuing work in the field of creating anti-satellite weapons according to the ASAT programme. In his words, three tests of such weapons against orbital targets have been planned for the 1987 fiscal year. The Pentagon's persistent wish to carry on the testing of anti-satellite weapons is by no means accidental. In the first place, perfection of the methods of combatting satellites is directly linked with the implementation of the "star wars" programme. In the opinion of many experts, there is a real opportunity to create components of space-strike weapons, using the ASAT programme.

Second, the development and testing of anti-satellite weapons makes it possible to develop anti-ballistic missile technology even in conditions of the restrictions envisaged by the ABM Treaty, i.e. the ASAT programme is some kind of a "loophole" for evasion by the United States of that highly important treaty. And, at last, third, from the strategic viewpoint, the anti-satellite weapons are in themselves a means capable of undermining the capability of the other side to launch retaliatory strikes. They create a threat to satellites providing early warning on missile launchings and to communication in emergency conditions. In 1984-1985, the Pentagon three times launched interceptor missiles, one of them on a real target in outer space. According to a statement by Congressman George Brown, after another two successful tests, the Air Force could announce that the system is ready for being adopted among the arms and start its full-scale deployment.

The intensification of the ASAT programme would be another step in the escalation of the arms race, its spreading into outer space, would constitute an action leading directly to the start of deployment of a new class of dangerous weapons -- the space weapons. Also noteworthy is another highly important fact. The U.S. Administration is making efforts to carry on the dangerous weapons tests in outer space at a time when the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to put anti-satellite systems into outer space has been in effect for theree years now. This is a fresh manifestation of Washington's unpreparedness and reluctance to reach agreement on real steps to prevent arms race in outer space and end it on earth.

GENEVA TALKS WILL SHOW WHO FAVORS ARMS CONTROL

LD240841 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Soviet and American experts on the problems of banning nuclear weapon tests are to meet in Geneva on Friday to discuss questions of controlling a nuclear test ban and find ways of bringing nuclear tests to an end.

This meeting is to be held at the initiative of the Soviet Union which has put forward an extensive programme for eliminating nuclear weapons on this planet by the beginning of the next century. Renunciation of nuclear explosions would considerably facilitate the process of eliminating nuclear weaponry, beginning with halting the development of new types of weapons.

What are the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States on this matter so important to all mankind?

It will be a year on August 6 since the Soviet Union has been refraining, voluntarily and unilaterally, from staging any nuclear explosions, including peaceful ones. One need not be a military expert to see the importance of this initiative of the Soviet Union which has decided to demonstrate, by the force of example, its invariable peaceable policy and to support it by practical actions. It must be noted, however, that while the Soviet moratorium has been in force the United States has already staged fourteen nuclear explosions in order to develop arms systems for so-called "star wars".

It goes without saying that the Soviet moratorium is not an end in itself but can and must be used as a basis from which it would be easier and simpler to begin the process of complete termination of nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union suggests that the U.S. Administration join in the moratorium to make it bilateral, that is Soviet-American.

But the ruling circles of the USA seem to be guided by different considerations. Everything in the American position has so far indicated a reluctance to end nuclear weapon tests. It is evidently hoped in Washington that the United States would be able to develop such new types of arms for the SDI system that would ensure for it superiority over the Soviet Union. But this will never happen because the Soviet Union is no less concerned about its security and the security of its allies. So the replacement of existing armaments by others, still more refined, is nothing else but a further intensification of the arms race and not trying to scale it down. Hence, if Washington talks of "arms control" it should mean a process of limitation and elimination, primarily, of nuclear weapons. In this connection the Geneva discussions on the problems of ending and banning nuclear explosions are to become an indicator of the real intentions of the two sides and show who is for and who is against the termination of nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union shows by all its actions that it wants nuclear weapons tests to be ended.

'GLARING CONTRAST' SEEN IN U.S., USSR ARMS STANCES

PM231922 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 27, 14 Jul 86 pp 6-7

[Vladlen Kuznetsov article: "Beyond the Bounds of Common Sense"]

[Text] The hell-bent train of the arms race is hurtling on. Everywhere the demand is that it stop. Stop signals are given from Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and from the United Nations, where efforts are being made to check the material preparation of war. But the train must plunge on and even picks up speed.

It is clear to the entire international community that the brakes must be put on the arms buildup. Yet official Washington, set on going back on the existing strategic arms limitations, is removing what is in effect the last check.

In his covering letter to a secret report sent to Congress on the observance by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. of the SALT-I and SALT-II treaties, the U.S. President maintains that "The Soviet forces are very large and would appear, in our judgement, more than enough to meet reasonable military requirements." [paragraph continues]

Could it be that, in a situation when modern civilization could be destroyed not once, but several times over, the White House is prepared to apply the same criterion of adequacy and reasonableness to its own Armed Forces? Unfortunately not. The criterion there is different: Unlimited super-armament. Unlike Moscow, Washington does not want to stop the arms conveyer. What it wants is to continue "playing catch-up," as the President puts it, under cover of the utterly false contention that the U.S. is lagging behind the U.S.S.R.

"Catch-up games" could prove costly for both countries, indeed, for all countries and peoples, in both the direct and the figurative sense of the word. No one can get away from the fact that the choice is between going over to actual disarmament or a runaway arms race fraught with the danger of an explosion of any moment. Far from all have clearly and unequivocally opted for disarmament, which is impeded by the frenzied resistance of the militarist quarters and by fossilized political thinking that for centuries sought security only by military means. To facilitate and hasten the taking of the choice vitally needed by the whole of humanity, the Soviet Union has in the recent period taken a number of measures which have been assessed by broad sections of world opinion as decisive and far-reaching.

The Soviet programme of disarmament extends to all categories of armaments and is projected at closing all channels for their buildup. That programme has been worked out in detail and is substantive and practicable. Moreover, it envisages reliable verification at all stages of disarmament, with the use of both national means of verification and international procedures all the way to on-the-spot inspection.

The Soviet Union's comprehensive, far-reaching and constructive strategy of disarmament, its readiness to take into account the security interests and positions of other countries, is exerting a strong influence on Western thinking. And not only on spheres considered always amenable to Soviet initiatives. The British Government, Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said during a foreign policy debate in the House of Commons, believes that the U.S.S.R. sincerely wants the arms buildup ended and disarmament started. Similar statements have been made by many other official spokesmen of NATO countries. Appraising the significance of the Soviet initiatives, the London SUNDAY TIMES observed: "Gorbachev tabled the most forthcoming offer the Kremlin has yet made.... The way could thus be opened for an historic missile-cutting deal." And Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), in an interview to the American NBC television network, voiced the conviction that the Western countries should devote more attention to the peace initiatives advanced by the other side than to the testing of new weapons.

The Soviet proposals, which have become the common foreign policy platform of all the countries of the socialist community, opens the way for East and West to a breakthrough in efforts to check the avalanche of armaments and in putting their relations on a more constructive footing. People everywhere are naturally wondering whether Washington will again, as so many times before, miss a favourable opportunity. The anxiety is understandable. For only the blind and the deaf will fail to see and hear that while the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are ready for the broadest mutual understanding with the West, ready to rise above differences and to put an end to the confrontation, the U.S. ruling circles are out to terminate the process of arms limitation and reduction, have carried out their thirteenth nuclear weapons test since the announcement of the Soviet moratorium, and are staging aggressive actions and provocations against Libya and Nicaragua, in the Middle East, in Angola and in Afghanistan. The contrast is glaring. It cannot but give food for thought even to the ruling elite in the U.S.

This was reflected in the speech the President delivered on June 19 in Glassboro, New Jersey. He used all his eloquence to persuade his hearers of the administration's dedication to peace and disarmament.

Many Western news analysts saw in this "essay on peace," as the President himself described his speech, something new and positive in relation to the Soviet Union, a conciliatory note.

The President conceded that "the Soviets have made suggestions on a range of issues, from nuclear power plant safety to conventional force reductions in Europe." He went even further saying that "the Soviets have begun to make a serious effort." Considering that not long ago the existence of any such serious intentions was denied, it may be said that some corrections have been introduced in prejudiced appraisals. If this is a sign that the American leadership intends to stop rejecting Soviet proposals out of hand as pure propaganda, it can only be welcomed.

The Soviet Union harbours no prejudices or bias towards the U.S. We applaud the pianist Vladimir Horowitz, are grateful to Dr Robert Gale and Armand Hammer for their help at a time of misfortune and to the American firemen who paid tribute to the feat of their Soviet counterparts in Chernobyl. The correct, truly civilized relations the Soviet Union invariably advocates presuppose response to all that is good, to the slightest positive signals and impulses. If the President really thinks that there could now be "a turning point in the effort to make ours a safer and more peaceful world," he may rest assured that this will be given the most serious consideration.

The President said "there can be no more important task before us than that of reducing nuclear weapons, that talk alone is not enough." The time has come to move forward. This is precisely what the Soviet Union constantly underscores.

The proof of good intentions are deeds, and only deeds. It still remains for the U.S. to prove its avowed dedications to peace and disarmament, to prove what the Soviet Union has already proved by unilaterally terminating nuclear explosions, by scaling down and displaying restraint in military activity, and by strictly abiding by the SALT-I and SALT-II treaties. In view of this it is hardly in place for the President to strike the pose of a front-runner in disarmament as he does when he invites the Soviet leadership "to join me in taking action -- action in the name of peace." What the White House only intends to embark on has long been the standard practice in the Kremlin. Calls to the U.S.S.R. to "prove willing" and to "intensify efforts" are misaddressed. It is high time those who issue these calls acted accordingly.

The President told his worldwide audience that his country had "worked to break the patterns of history all too often resulted in war." Such patterns include the drive for military superiority and world hegemony, and the use of armed forces as a means of resolving issues in dispute. But has the U.S. renounced these militarist traditions?

The new political thinking dictated by the realities of the nuclear age is insistently knocking at the door of the White House. But the door remains closed, and if it is opened, only the tiniest crack. Is this not why, as many feel in the U.S., the present incumbent in the five and a half years of his presidency has been unable to reach agreement with the U.S.S.R. in the matter of arms reduction and limitation, is this not why he has failed where several of his predecessors succeeded? It is clear, then, why Reagan made an attempt in Glassboro to persuade the U.S. public, Western Europe and the Soviet Union that he seriously wants to see the arms race checked and that he is capable of reaching agreement with the U.S.S.R. before his term of office is over. At the same time he sought to dispel the opinion widespread in the world that U.S. "arms control" policy has been placed practically in its entirety at the service of the diehard opponents of disarmament, who under all administrations have sought to dismantle and scrap the entire SALT mechanism.

In 1979, when the SALT-II treaty was signed, spokesman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously conceded at Senate hearings that the agreement accorded with America's security interests. What has changed since then to warrant the ostracism of a document that checks the arms race in one of its most dangerous areas? The United States' European allies are taken aback. All experts are astounded. The whole world is asking how the Reagan administration could ever have decided that the United States should renounce the SALT-II treaty. This question is asked, for instance, by a former congressman, now professor of law at Georgetown University, Robert Drinan.

Evidently it is believed that for America, rearmed and overarmed under the present administration, agreements with the U.S.S.R. become something of a Procrustean bed. After the SALT-II treaty the next in line to be jettisoned is the ABM Treaty. When that is done, no one will be able to prevent the U.S. from doing what it pleases, from bringing SDI to fruition. All limitations would be gone.

There are in the United States no few sober minds who have seen through the stratagem of replacing an obsolete, ineffective and even "flawed" treaty with some miracle contract. "Ronald Reagan is not prepared to bargain seriously on arms control," former Deputy Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Spurgeon Keeny says. "He has established that he is more interested in challenging the Soviet Union to an open-ended nuclear arms race than in constraining Soviet strategic forces by an agreement."

It is legitimate to ask: What is this position based on? If we decipher opinions full of hidden meaning voiced by high-ranking administration spokesmen, it will be seen that it rests on the following three assumptions:

The U.S. is capable of winning the arms race, while the U.S.S.R. will not be able to bear the burden.

By its SDI programme the U.S. has created for the U.S.S.R. difficult problems which it will not be able to resolve.

The U.S., by its policy of neoglobalism and support of anti-communist forces the world over, will roll back both communism and the national liberation movement of the peoples.

Such are the assumptions. But they are based on faulty reasoning. Washington cannot but be aware that the U.S.S.R. has the potential to neutralize the threat created by the rearmament of America. It also ought to reckon with the potential of the peoples who have embarked on the highroad of independent development and are supported by progressives the world over. It should not preen itself over Grenada. After all, before Grenada there were Korea and Vietnam. Cuba, Angola, Nicaragua and Libya are reminders that the world policeman is not omnipotent.

Thus on closer examination all the above assumptions turn out to be illusions. But they are no less dangerous for that. What could it all spell for the United States itself? David Newsom, director of the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at Georgetown University, says: "If the policies fail, the results will not be a Soviet collapse, but serious long-term political, budgetary and security problems for the United States and for its allies." To this conclusion one can only add: It is a good thing that there are Americans aware of the danger of a shortsighted policy that is prompted not by the realities of life but by fictions and anti-communist dogmas, and hence is altogether beyond the bounds of common sense.

The Glassboro speech did not particularly perplex experienced American news commentators. Flora Lewis, writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, draws attention to the ambiguity and contradictoriness of the American position, and asks whether the muddle is not deliberate and intended to "confuse the Russians"? The conclusion she draws is this: There is no evidence whatsoever of any intention to come out with coherent, consistent statements on American policy from which friends and enemies could learn what precisely to expect of the United States.

Incidentally, while the President was waving the olive branch in Glassboro, others brandished the nuclear fist and thereby threw light on what can be expected from official Washington. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger called for extending the geographic zone of NATO and placing its armed forces at the service of U.S. global expansion. In another public statement the Pentagon chief expatiated on how "star wars" could make it possible to destroy missiles "as they emerge from their silos." From talk of this order it is only a step to insane first-strike notions.

The Soviet Union, let me repeat, is not set on confrontation with the U.S.; it does not take a prejudiced view of everything done and said there. A conciliatory tone is of course preferable to brazenness. But such a tone is not a constant attribute of Washington policy. Each time the makers of this policy allow themselves to be "carried away" and waves of indignation arise on both sides of the Atlantic, the hawks begin to coo. But not for long. They soon return to their screeching.

Apart from a few words in an occasional speech, so far there is no indication of Washington displaying restraint, an honest desire to find a common language with others on the vital issues of war and peace. Verbal assurances of a striving for conciliation are not enough. It must find reflection in behaviour, actions, realistic policy. The Soviet Union awaits tangible positive changes in U.S. policy, a truly constructive approach to initiatives and proposals that pave the way to a secure peace.

Warsaw Pact, NATO Views Cited

PM231152 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel V. Olgin article: "Two Approaches: On the Positions of the Warsaw Pact States and the NATO Countries on Questions of Disarmament"]

[Text] The struggle for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace and against the nuclear threat and the arms race was and is the main avenue of the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity. The Soviet state backs up its desire to strengthen peace and security with practical actions. These are incorporated in the concrete, realistic program for the total elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. This program is widely supported by the world public. People of goodwill are convinced that if the United States were to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and adopt a number of other Soviet proposals, this would be significant progress toward the creation of a secure peace for the people of the earth.

One decisive avenue in the struggle to avert the threat of war is to decrease the level of military confrontation on the European Continent. On this important question, a weighty addition to the Soviet program for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction was the new initiative put forward at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. It is a question of reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. They propose a reduction in all components of the ground forces and tactical strike aviation of the European states, and also in the corresponding forces and resources of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

Simultaneously, there would also be a conventional arms reduction in operational-tactical nuclear arms with a range (radius) of up to 1,000 km.

The proposed reductions would take place on the whole territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- in accordance with an agreed procedure and with military equilibrium being constantly maintained at lower levels without detriment to anyone's security. Reliable, effective verification is envisaged both of the actual process of reduction, and of the military activity of the troops remaining after the reduction. The socialist countries' proposals take account of the Western side's wishes. They do not make any preliminary conditions, on the contrary, express the readiness to examine, in a constructive spirit, any counterproposals by the NATO states, the neutral and nonaligned countries, and other European countries. These proposals destroy the speculative argument that nuclear disarmament in Europe, if the present level of conventional arms was maintained, would place the West European states at a disadvantage.

The socialist countries are flexible in their approach to the machinery of talks on this problem, believing that a number of forums could be used for this purpose. The proposals could be the subject of concrete discussion at the second state of the Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. It would also be possible to convene a special forum for this purpose, consisting of the European states, the United States, and Canada. They are also prepared to extend the framework of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe by bringing in other European states and changing the mandate.

An end to nuclear tests, the total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone, the attainment of concrete accords on other questions at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, the elimination this century of chemical weapons and the industrial base for their manufacture, a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional arms at global and regional levels, and the implementation of effective verification in all spheres and at all stages of arms reduction and disarmament -- these are the main directions in which the socialist community states express readiness for the broadest cooperation and talks with the NATO bloc states and other countries.

As for the West's position, its approach to these very important problems can be judged by the results of the recent NATO Council session in Halifax (Canada). What was discussed, what decisions were adopted at the session of the North Atlantic Bloc Council and its working organs?

It was again confirmed that nuclear weapons are an integral component of NATO strategy and that it is "necessary" to build up the "nuclear deterrent forces." The NATO defence ministers discussed aspects of the implementation of the program for a "defense initiative in the sphere of conventional arms," which provides for the production and purchase by 1992 of a new generation of nonnuclear weapons on a large scale -- weapons whose destructive properties approximate those of tactical nuclear weapons. The question of creating a European ABM system (the so-called Euro-SDI) to combat operational-tactical missiles and medium-range missiles was also discussed. Particular mention should be made of the approval, under Pentagon pressure, for plans for the large-scale production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary munitions.

Although major differences between Washington and its allies were revealed at the NATO session in connection with the White House refusal to continue to adhere to the provisions of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, the participants in the NATO session, under U.S. pressure, reaffirmed their adherence to the course of confrontation with the socialist countries and to raising the level of military confrontation in Europe. Dangerous plans for the further buildup of NATO military arsenals were, as ever, concealed beneath unsubstantiated assertions about an "imbalance in conventional arms" and the supposedly continuing buildup of "Soviet military might."

Thus we are faced with two approaches to the resolution of very important problems for mankind. One -- that of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states -- is directed toward disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons, the lessening of military confrontation, especially in Europe, and broad international cooperation and security for the entire planet. The other approach is that of the United States and its supporting Western countries, which saw the Soviet initiatives as a mighty obstacle to the implementation of their own imperial designs. "Only a total failure to apprehend current realities can explain the U.S. leaders' gamble on brute force, on the nuclear fist, on terrorist piracy lavishly mixed with ideological intolerance and hatred," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. "They continue to assess the present-day world situation in terms of 'star wars' and nuclear warheads, the arms race and militarist blackmail, thereby increasingly undermining security both for the entire world and for their own country."

The world is now at a crossroads, and where it goes depends largely on Europe's political position. By remaining what it is, Europe can and must make its contribution to molding a new way of political thinking in resolving problems of significance to all mankind and improving the general situation. The Soviet Union advocates a really constructive, fruitful dialogue between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, between West and East.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS VELIKHOV ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD240707 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- "For over forty years now mankind has been carrying in itself the seeds of its own destruction -- nuclear weapons. Talks on the problems of terminating nuclear explosions and nuclear weapon tests are more than thirty years old," Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov told a PRAVDA correspondent. "The conclusion of a treaty on that matter would be a very important step in the direction of survival. But, unfortunately, the U.S. Administration stopped the talks," he went on to say.

"The fact that agreement on the complete termination of nuclear testing has not been reached had a whole series of negative consequences. Multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles were developed, and the number of nuclear warheads grew tenfold. Tactical nuclear weapons -- today they threaten the existence of mankind to a no lesser degree than the strategic weapons -- and many other systems appeared." "And finally the so-called concept of protracted nuclear warfare appeared in the United States. There is no doubt that it is a dubious and dangerous fantasy."

"The scrapping of SALT-2 and the continued nuclear testing may well lead to an unlimited breeding of nuclear warheads," Academician Velikhov warned. "Analyzing the U.S.-published plan for the development of its strategic weapons in the next five years we see that their number will grow approximately by 40-50 per cent. However, it is not only the quantitative increase that is dangerous (although the buildup of nuclear weapons is dangerous in and of itself), the same goes for the qualitative 'improvement' of nuclear weapons." The Soviet scientist is of the opinion that a treaty on the termination of nuclear testing would become the first step toward disarmament, as such a treaty would block off all the roads of the arms race on earth and in space." [quotation mark as received]

"This treaty could be accompanied by a series of agreements the drafts of which were submitted by the U.S.S.R. and are currently on the negotiating table in Geneva. This would mark the beginning of the implementation of the January 15, 1986 program proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev and leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons."

MAJOR GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-NATO PROBLEMS

Part I

LD212154 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Part I of interview with USSR Major General Mikhail Yasyukov, chief of the Social Sciences Teaching Department of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, by unidentified station correspondent; Yasyukov answers in Russian fading into superimposed Polish translation, passages within quotation marks are recorded answers by Yasyukov, other passages attributed to Yasyukov are announcer-read; opening remarks by unidentified presenter precede interview entitled: "NATO: Harmonized Interests or Tangled Differences?; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Speaking during the deliberations of the 10th PZPR Congress, Comrade Gorbachev recalled the Greek myth of the rape of Europe. This mythical story has unexpectedly taken on a contemporary content, the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary said. Europe naturally remains as a geographical concept; however, one gets the impression that the independent policy of some West European states has been abducted, that on the pretext of defending security, both the interests of individual nations and the fate of the 7 million [figure as heard] people living on our continent are being put in someone else's hands. Follows an interview with Major General Mikhail Yasyukov by a Moscow radio commentator:

[Reporter] The increase in open, unconcealed differences among the imperialist states was stressed during the deliberations of the 27th CPSU Congress. Those differences fermenting within the North Atlantic pact also were spoken of during the congress. This trend has been developing recently.

[Yasyukov] "The clashes among the imperialist states are inherent in the very nature of imperialism, which is governed by the law of force. The structure of NATO, based on this law, on the foundation of U.S. hegemonism, is constantly causing discords among the Atlantic partners. We have recently witnessed a new outbreak of differences within the Atlantic alliance."

[Reporter] What do you think this is connected with?

[Yasyukov] There are many causes, but the intensification of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness is in the forefront. It lays claim to hegemony on a world scale. The U.S. Administration is taking its European partners' interests less and less into account. This is the cause of a new series of clashes with the NATO allies. Let us recall the most recent steps taken by Ronald Reagan's administration, steps which prove its imperial aspirations. There is no lack of examples. There is the bandit attack on Libya and the earmarking of 100 million for the Nicaraguan contras for aggression against a sovereign country. One must mention the generous financing of the Afghan and Angolan rebels, the declaration that the United States will not abide by the decisions of SALT II, the negative response to the proposal to stop nuclear tests. Unfortunately one could go on endlessly.

The West European countries are starting to realize more and more where this U.S. course can lead: It can turn the entire continent into a target for a nuclear counterattack.

[Reporter] Can you cite evidence from the Western press of this?

[Yasyukov] "Yes, indeed. The STERN periodical, for instance, assesses Reagan's abandonment of U.S. observance of SALT II in this way: The step taken by Ronald Reagan can be treated for the time being as the highest -- but by no means the last in this respect -- step of U.S. policy, which is arousing increasing apprehension among its allies. Never has the chasm between the United States and Europe been so deep since World War II. This alienation is intensifying daily. Newspapers and periodicals are writing that Ronald Reagan has removed the last dam stemming the arms race."

[Reporter] How did Western public opinion react to Washington's other imperial actions you mentioned?

[Yasyukov] This is well-known. The bandit operation against Libya caused particular outrage. The Western press reported that this step was condemned by almost two-thirds of those living in the FRG. The recurring specter of the U.S. economic domination of Europe also is a reason for anti-U.S. feeling. But the most important reason, as the British publication ECONOMIST recently described, is Ronald Reagan's style of behavior, which could push Europe into a nuclear abyss.

[Reporter] In what way do the European NATO partners express their disagreement with the protectors from across the ocean?

[Yasyukov] "No attempts by Washington to unite the NATO countries on an anti-Soviet, antisocialism ground are yielding results. Unity cannot be achieved. The real differences which exist are undermining Atlantic solidarity. The leaders of many Common Market countries have come out strongly against the U.S. adventurist actions. Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez and French President Mitterrand have given Ronald Reagan their views on some issues; even FRG Chancellor Kohl, in a confidential letter to Ronald Reagan in April, came out in favor of abiding by SALT II.

Washington also criticizes many eminent social activists in Western Europe. The periodical STERN, which we mentioned, has written that there is practically no important issue left on which Washington and Europe agree, that the Americans are involving the NATO partners in space armaments, treating them like country simpletons."

Part II

LD222231 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Part II of interview with Major General Mikhail Yusyukov, chief of the Social Sciences Teaching Department of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, byunidentified station correspondent entitled "NATO: Harmonized Interests or Tangled Differences?"; Yusyukov speaking in Russian fading into superimposed Polish translation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] NATO: Harmonized Interests or Tangled Differences? This was the topic of the first conversation between our commentator and Major General Mikhail Yasyukhov. Today you will hear the second conversation on this theme. First, we will briefly repeat the content of the first conversation.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, addressing the 10th PZPR Congress, recalled the Greek myth of the rape of Europe. This mythical story has unexpectedly taken on contemporary content. The impression is created that the independent policy of some West European states has been abducted and shipped across the ocean, that on the pretext of defending security, the national interests of the peoples of that continent are being held for ransom.

Real differences are also finding expression within the NATO alliance. The Western press says that there remain no important problems on which unanimity prevails between Washington and Europe. We invite you to listen to the second conversation with Maj Gen Yasyukhov:

[Reporter] Previously, in referring to the West European press, you state, Comrade General, that many public figures and the Western press are sharply critical of Washington. How are the main criticism formulated?

[Yasyukhov] The press asserts that the inhabitants of West Europe have become satellite-allies whose opinion is of little importance. Thus, the foreign ministers of the NATO countries, meeting in Halifax, Canada, learned with great indignation of Reagan's decision to withdraw from SALT II. Washington did not even deem it necessary to consult them on this key question of joint policy.

[Reporter] And how do the official personalities of the West European countries formulate their standpoint on these questions?

[Yasyukhov] Not infrequently they shamefacedly pass over in silence the essence of a situation which is embarrassing for them, without, however, concealing the fact that differences exist in relations between their countries and Washington. For example, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in his 7 June interview, stated that in declaring itself in favor of observing SALT II, Europe was expressing its own view. In this case the Europeans are speaking with one voice.

[Reporter] What can be expected from a sharpening of these differences?

[Yasyukhov] The facts speak for themselves. Recently British MP Tony Benn said that, in response to the Reagan administration's irresponsible decision, public opinion would step up its calls for the removal of U.S. nuclear missile bases in Britain. His words did not have to wait long for confirmation. Indignation turned into lively acts of protest, during which U.S. flags were burned and protest demonstrations organized. The British weekly TIME OUT printed on its cover words reflecting the rise in anti-American sentiment: They're overarmed, too brazen, and there are too many of them here.

[Reporter] Is it possible we are overestimating the degree of sharpening differences in the NATO camp?

[Yasyukhov] I do not believe we are overestimating it. However much the leaders of some imperialist circles might try to gloss over such differences, differences exist which cannot be removed. I have in mind the internal antagonistic contradictions organically bound up with capitalism, the contradictions spoken of by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The struggle between capitalist countries for sources of raw materials, spheres of exploitation of capital, and for markets -- and thus for influence over countries which have liberated themselves -- is continuing.

[Reporter] Recently and with increasing frequency news has been appearing in the press about deepening differences within NATO concerning trade and financial problems. Would you like to comment on this, Comrade General?

[Yasyukhov] Such differences are indeed deepening and are difficult to eliminate, although many efforts are bieng made to gloss over them. In the past few months alone a series of conferences has been held, arranged precisely with this aim in mind. However, they have exposed new contradictions.

Achieving accord is an increasingly difficult matter. The U.S. Administration, blinded by its hated for socialism, intimidates the inhabitants of Western Europe with the threat from the East, and makes it more difficult for them to trade with the CEMA countries, which is something not at all to the liking of all of them, nor to their benefit. However, this is not all. The U.S. Administration is endeavoring to empty the pockets of its NATO partners.

[Reporter] In what way?

[Yasyukhov] They are introducing additional restrictions on the supply of goods from the EEC, the Common Market, but also using differences in the real discount rate of hard-currency, to the benefit of the United States. This is something which cannot be forgiven, not even in accordance with the laws of the capitalist jungle. So the sharpening of differences in the NATO camp is an undoubted fact.

IAEA'S BLIX MEETS OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

LD231521 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS) -- On Tuesday Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, and Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, met with Hans Blix, IAEA director general, who was in Moscow on a stopover. Issues connected with the creation of an international framework for the safe development of nuclear power and with preparations for a special session of a IAEA general conference in September this year were discussed.

VIENNA CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA ENDS

PM231516 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch: "An Immediate Task"]

[Text] Vienna -- The work of the international conference on the immediate granting of independence to Namibia continued for 6 days in the Hofburg Palace. Over 100 UN member states took part in this forum.

The conference speakers emphasized the need for the swiftest possible liberation of Namibia, because this is a central and immediate task in the common struggle to liquidate the shameful remnants of colonialism on earth. It is indeed no secret that the Republic of South Africa [RSA] is trying to perpetuate its domination in Namibia with support from the United States and other Western powers.

The conference participants used specific facts to show that the RSA racists, with support from the United States and other Western countries, are trying to impose a "solution" to the Namibian problem which would in fact preserve the colonial system in Namibia and make it possible to continue the pitiless exploitation of its natural and human resources and the use of Namibian territory for new aggressive actions against young independent states in Africa.

The message from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the conference participants, says: "Soviet people's sympathies are totally on the side of the Namibian people who are waging a heroic liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate spokesman -- the South-West African People's Organization." The Soviet Union, together with its allies and friends, advocates the earliest possible liquidation of the dangerous seat of tension existing in Southern Africa.

The conference's work and its final documents should serve the further mobilization of the efforts by states in the cause of Namibia's immediate liberation and the granting of its freedom and independence.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ISSUE STATEMENT AT ECOSOC

LD230928 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 23 TASS -- Proceeding from their principled support for the UNESCO activity, the socialist countries are expressing support for the proposal to proclaim a worldwide decade of the development of culture (1988-1997), which was put forward at the 22nd session of the UNESCO General Conference (1983) and will take an active part in the programme of its holding, says the joint statement by the socialist countries, made on their behalf by Herbert Haschke, a representative of the GDR, at the current session here of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The document draws, in particular, attention to the fact that the strategic aims of the decade are directly linked with the most important problems of the world today. At hand is the closest interconnection between the development of world culture, the socio-economic development as a whole, a lessening of international tensions and building up confidence among peoples and countries. The arms race, the senseless squandering of resources on military needs limit the potentialities of the world community and all states for an accelerated economic, social and cultural development. Today it is necessary more than ever before that all people should learn to think in a new way and realise the fact that all people belong to one and the same civilization, that all peoples are confronted with the vital need to struggle for maintaining peace, eliminating the nuclear threat, ending the arms race and for disarmament.

Our countries, the statement stresses, also believe that the programme of the decade should be closely linked with the tasks of the fight for a restructuring of international relations in the field of culture and information on a just and democratic basis, elimination of all forms of dependence in that field, establishing a new international information order, strengthening mutual understanding and deepening international cooperation.

The socialist countries hold that ECOCOC should send the draft programme for action for endorsement by the 41st U.N. General Assembly session so that the holding of the decade should be started in 1988.

ALL TU GROUPS WELCOME TO ATTEND BERLIN CONGRESS

LD221809 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists took place in Moscow today. It was devoted to the forthcoming 11th World Congress of Trade Unions. The press conference was opended by AUCCTU Secretary Aleksandr Mikhailovich Subbotin. Addressing those gathered, Ibrahim Zakariyya, general secretary of the WFTU, noted in his speech that the next congress, which is to take place in Berlin in September, will not be a congress of the WFTU, but will be a world congress of trade unions, open to all trade union movements in the world which want to take part. [passage omitted]

ATTACKS OFF MOROCCAN COAST INVOLVE SOVIET SHIPS

AU221018 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] San Sebastian, Spain, July 22 (AFP) -- A Spanish sailor was killed when a fishing boat came under unidentified machine-gun fire off the Moroccan coast Monday night, the radio station Onda Pesquera reported from here Tuesday. The report said the boat, the Andes, was set on fire in the attack, but the rest of the crew were rescued by other fishing boats in the vicinity. The dead sailor was named as Jose Lopez Perez.

Previous similar attacks have usually been claimed by the Polisario front, which is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

In another development, the Soviet fishing refrigerator ship Tito Uncriak on Monday beat off an armed attack from a small patrol vessel off Morocco's Atlantic coast, wounding three of its crew, Onda Pesquera said. The 4 a.m. attack was made 11 nautical miles off Ad Dakhla. Soviet crewmen riposted with heavy machinegun fire, and the patrol vessel fled, the radio said.

LATE REPORT: SPOKESMAN ON UPCOMING IAEA MEETING

LD241146 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS - The Vienna conference of government experts on working out agreements on early warning about accidents at nuclear power plants and assistance in the event of a nuclear plant accident is an important step towards developing international safeguards in the nuclear engineering. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to this conference. Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has pointed out.

He addressed a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Centre today. The briefing dealt with the work of the Vienna meeting held within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The draft agreements to be worked out by the government experts, Gerasimov said, would be tabled at the special session of the IAEA General Conference on the Nuclear Engineering Safety to open in Vienna on September 24, this year.

The Soviet Union expected that the forthcoming session, after considering the entire range of questions related to the safe development of the nuclear engineering, would determine further ways to promote international cooperation, Gerasimov said.

GROMYKO NOTES 'POOR' STATE OF U.S. RELATIONS

LD2319Z8 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today prominent figures of the women's antiwar movement, who are in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Women's Committee.

Among the guests were Mirjan Vire-Tuominen, winner of the International Lenin Prize for strengthening peace among people and general secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation; Jadwiga Biedrzycka, vice marshal of the Sejm of the Polish Peoples Republic; (Helga Henrich), member of the leadership of the list in defense of peace organization, FRG; Amarjit Kaur, member of the leadership of the Indian National Congress Party and member of the Indian Parliament; Nancy MacDonald, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada; (Zili Sakellaridi), president of the Federation of Greek Women; Elizabeth Tebbs, chairman of the National Assembly of Women, Great Britain.

Responding to a wish expressed by the women participating in the conversation, A.A. Gromyko described how the Soviet Union envisaged the implementation of the program for the step-by-step elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century, as put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January this year.

In order to begin this process, he said the first step needs to be taken; in other words talks need to be held with the United States. Unfortunately, Washington has not yet given a positive reply to the Soviet proposals.

We consider the state of Soviet-American relations to be poor, he continued. By comparison with the level attained when former administrations were in office, the present level of political, trade, and cultural relations has been considerably reduced, and in certain spheres it has been almost reduced to nothing.

Furthermore, the American Administration has announced that it intends to renounce compliance with very important Soviet-American accords: the 1972 treaty limiting antiballistic missile systems (ABM), the 1972 Interim Agreement limiting Offensive Strategic Armaments (SALT I), and the 1979 treaty on limiting offensive strategic armaments (SALT II).

In these circumstances, antiwar movements, particularly the women's antiwar movement, could make a substantial contribution to the struggle for peace if they were to intensify their action in support of calls for compliance with these important accords. Much depends on the vigor of the actions of public organizations which take an antimilitarist stand and pursue antiwar activity, opening people's eyes to who is really to blame for the dangerous situation that has arisen in the world.

Figuratively speaking, if everyone were to stamp their feet together, this would be heard even by those who until now have not wanted to hear, A.A. Gromyko said.

Replying to the corresponding wishes of the leading figures of women's antiwar movement, he also explained the sense of the concept of the new political thinking, which is required from people in the present nuclear age and revealed the content of the Soviet concept of an all-embracing system of international security, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

It has been known for a long time that mankind does not set itself insoluble tasks, A.A. Gromyko stressed in conclusion. Also now facing it are those aims it is capable of achieveing and for the achievement of which it possesses the appropriate potential.

M. Vire-Tuominen noted that the Democratic Women's Movement highly assesses the policy of peace the Soviet Union is pursuing and supports its peaceloving initiatives. She also told of the preparations for the world women's congress, which will be held in Moscow in June 1987 under the motto "Toward the year 2000 without nuclear weapons -- for peace, equality and development."

Participating in the conversation which was held in a warm, cordial atmosphere were: Hero of the Soviet Union V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and K.S. Proskurnikova, deputy chairman of the same committee.

REAGAN UNDERSCORES RSA ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

LD232223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] President Reagan often makes speeches, but this one was awaited especially. The point is that the speech the U.S. President made yesterday was advertised beforehand as very important, as a key speech on the issue of relations with the RSA. The speech by the head of the White House was also being awaited because the day before, numerous hints were dropped alleging that Washington had decided to change its attitude toward the Botha regime and that some constructive change would follow.

This key speech has been made. What is new in it? Well, strictly speaking, nothing. At first, verbal juggling with well-known truths: that apartheid is a moral evil, that it is politically unacceptable. It was even boldly stated that apartheid needs to be eliminated. However, when the speech turned to concrete actions against apartheid, the U.S. President came out categorically against any sanctions on Pretoria, addressing his words not only to U.S. Congress, but to all Western countries.

What question can there be of any sanctions if, as Reagan stated, strategically this is one of the most important areas of the world. The RSA, he said, is the depository of many extremely important minerals: vanadium, manganese, chromium, platnium -- I add that there is also gold -- and the West does not have any other reliable source of supply. Recalling the multibillion dollar capital investments by U.S. corporations in the RSA, the head of the Washington administration already quite openly sympathized with the racialists: We must help the RSA and not try to smash it.

Well, here is Washington's new approach for you. Even if millions of people are deprived of elementary human rights, even if people are perishing -- since the 12 June state of emergency 500 people have been killed already -- even if... of what significance is this if the RSA is an important strategic area where billions have been spent and the safekeeping of these millions is guaranteed by the racist regime.

U.S.-SOVIET WOMEN DISCUSS ISSUES VIA TELEBRIDGE

LD181403 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1535 GMT airs a 1 hour and 25 minute telebridge between Leningrad and Boston which features a dialogue between women in the two cities. Russian translations are superimposed over the English spoken by the American participants.

In an introduction to the hookup, Leningrad television host Vladimir Posner recalls the previous telebridge between Leningrad and Seattle just over 6 months ago and says: "I remember then that I left the studio after that telebridge devastated. It seems nothing had gone right. We hadn't been able to get through to one another. What would it be like now? Then it transpired that something good had come of it after all. Millions of people here and in America had seen one another and experienced something together. It was the first step, and such a difficult one!" Brief extracts of the Leningrad-Seattle telebridge are screened showing heated discussions between the Soviet and U.S. audiences. Posner is then shown in the Leningrad television editorial offices, where an editorial team read some of the letters received from Soviet viewers expressing their great interest in the television bridge and their views on the great value of it.

The hookup then starts, with Boston studio host Phil Donahue introducing his city as the location of the Boston Tea Party and Harvard University, and the home of famous basketball and baseball teams. Posner then introduces Leningrad to the U.S. audience as the cradle of three revolutions, the city of the wartime blockade, and a great cultural center. Donahue and Posner then each call on three members of their all-women audiences to introduce themselves; what jobs they have, what their husbands do, and how many children they have.

The women begin their dialogue with questions and answers about women's pension rights and child care facilities in their respective countries. After this rather formal opening they begin discussing other topics.

An American asks, "I would like to know about Chernobyl. When did you learn about the accident, and what was your reaction?"

A Russian answers, "You know, we also learned about it a little while after the event, and, of course, our first feeling was one of alarm -- alarm and fright."

Another Russian responds: "Fright was not our first feeling. Our first thoughts were for the children, and I think that every single mother in the Soviet Union hoped that the call would come for them, as soon as possible, to take some children into their homes so that they would be okay and not be frightened. There was just the desire to help, to help as much as possible, and this is what everyone did. We sent money to account No 904, the bank account for the Chernobyl aid funds; people stood in queues at the savings bank to help those people. It was shown on our televisions, but there were many people who were not shown on television who took families into their homes. We all wept, and there was just one thing we wanted; for you to think seriously about what would happen if...oh, I am sorry, but I find it very upsetting. The thing is you are mothers and we are mothers; we were upset, too, over Challenger -- our whole country was very upset -- and Challenger and Chernobyl were warnings. Girls, let us fight for peace!", applause is heard.

Next a third Russian says: "What I think we should do after Chernobyl -- and we had an American doctor come here to help us -- is to get together all the people who work on peaceful atomic power stations so they can exchange information to make sure that such terrible events never take place again, let alone stockpile bombs designed to kill people.

However, for us to be able to create material things of value we do not have any other choice; we cannot shut down these stations; you cannot shut them down; and no one can shut them down. The only thing we must do is to try to ensure that our scientists and your scientist join together and work to make it safer."

A member of the Boston audience recalls the accident at Three Mile Island and the subsequent movement in the United States for alternative energy sources. She asks the Soviet audience whether they know about these sources. One Russian confirms that they are indeed aware of alternative energy sources such as solar energy, tidal energy, and hydropower; another Russian speaks of the need for all possible safeguards on nuclear power and for worldwide efforts to prevent the development of military atomic and nuclear weapons. Posner asks all those in the Leningrad studio who are against the development of nuclear weapons to raise their hands. All those shown raise their hands. Posner then asks Donahue to ask the same question to his U.S. audience: virtually all of them raise their hands, with the exception of one woman in the front row.

A participant in Boston says: "I believe that the question of nuclear weapons affects issues of war and peace. Our audience includes several women who are veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces, and I would be interested to find out whether Soviet women serve in the Armed Forces, whether there are women in Afghanistan and what a Soviet women's attitude is to the Soviet Armed Forces' involvement in the events in Afghanistan."

A Russian in Leningrad responds: "I am a nurse at a children's polyclinic. I was part of the limited contingent in Afghanistan from 1980 to 1982." To Posner's question "In what capacity?", she responds "I was a nurse."

Another Russian says "The question was about our attitude to the events in Afghanistan. I speak as a mother. I am 50 years old, and I have a son of 24. I do not want him ever to have to be in any war. I also know very well, however, that our boys who sometimes die in Afghanistan would not need to die if external forces did not interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs, if what we call the export of counterrevolution did not happen."

Then Donahue says: "Over here Vladimir".

Posner responds: "Phil, you are not giving us a chance to ask our questions. We should do this democratically, is that not correct? What do you think? So far we have just been replying. We would like to ask a few questions of our own."

The discussion then turns to the beauty of Leningrad, with expressions of delight from some members of the Boston audience who have visited the city.

An American explains how conflicts between the United States and USSR and between other countries can be resolved: "My suggestion would be to sit down at the negotiating table, showing goodwill and feelings of friendship, respect and cooperation, instead of resorting to violence." There is applause on both sides of the link-up. Posner then asks the members of the Leningrad audience to raise their hands if they agree and the camera shows members of the audience raising their hands.

A member of the Boston audience asks "I would like to know whether you have problems associated with teenage love. Are there cases when very young unmarried girls become mothers? Can such young women have an abortion?" Another in Boston asks "What is society's general attitude to abortion in your country? Do questions of ethics come into it? Does abortion have its opponents?" How easy is it to have an operation of this sort?"

A Leningrad woman replies: "First of all all doctors are against abortion, and do everything they can to ensure that women have as many children as possible. It is gratifying today to see in our streets a mother with two, three or more children. We believe that this is the result of the explanatory work we carry out among women, and the result of our social welfare. Our women have the right to have more children and to bring them up, and all the necessary conditions for this exist. Abortions are operations which women do not embark on lightly, and everything necessary must be done to ensure such operations do not take place."

A Boston participant describes what American laws say about the minimum age at which girls can marry. She goes on: "As far as I understand it, your country also has a problem of teenage sex and sex education. In the United States there are arguments on this subject. Some people say that such education ought to be provided, while others say that education of this sort should not be provided by schools since it is a matter of family education. I imagine that from this point of view we have similar problems." This contribution is immediately followed by another question from the Boston audience: "I would like to say that in our TV commercials everything revolves around sex. Do you have TV commercials of this sort." Following laughter, the reply from a member of the Leningrad audience is: "We have no sex, and we are categorically against that sort of thing." This is followed by more laughter and a voice from the Leningrad audience just audible above laughter says: "We have sex, but not in commercials." Posner interjects: "You slipped up there!" More laughter is heard.

In a discussion about pornography, a Boston woman says that she believes that it causes violence against women. The debate turns to the demographic imbalance between men and women, and a Leningrad woman notes that the war caused heavy losses among the male population. She goes on: "If we continue to have peace however, I do not think we will have this problem in the future!" This statement is met with applause.

A white woman in the Boston audience says that while the American audience is made up of white and black women, the Soviet audience comprises only white women. She asks the reason for this. A woman in the Leningrad audience explains that Leningrad is a northern city and the northern people are all white, but that down south in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan there are people with swarthy complexions. Posner interjects: "I think it is because we did not import slaves from Africa, and that is why we do not have any blacks, that is all." The picture shows part of the U.S. audience smiling and applauding this remark.

In reply to a question from a black American woman about whether there are national minorities in the Soviet Union and what is the attitude toward them, a Leningrad woman says that since 1917 the state has concerned itself with bringing the formerly backward minority peoples up to a common level, and in this, she says, it has succeeded.

A Boston participant notes that alcoholism and drug-taking are being taken very seriously in the United States, and she asks what is being done about alcoholism in the USSR. A Leningrad woman replies: "Unfortunately we have that problem, too, and we are now trying to wage the strongest possible fight against it. We will carry on that fight until we eliminate alcoholism altogether. If parents drink, they ruin not only their own health, but also the health of the future generation. They set a bad example for children, and primarily they discredit themselves."

After a question from the Leningrad audience about theatrical life in Boston, an American asks how the members of the Soviet audience were selected to take part. Asked by Donahue to elaborate on why she wants to know, she continues: "I feel that the government was somehow involved in it." The women sitting beside her adds, "I think that when the women were first introduced to us, these were chiefly women who occupy certain posts, and they were specially chosen. What was this -- a condition of participation?"

Posner asks his Leningrad audience to raise their hands if they wish to reply, and he invites the Boston audience to choose which one they would like. An elderly lady explains that she was sitting in a square when she was approached by a journalist and two Americans and asked if she would like to take part in the program. "Nobody prepared me for it," she says, "they just came up to me without knowing me at all - people I did not know, and you can see now that I do not know anyone here." The program then cuts to a sequence captioned "A few days before the telebridge" in which a U.S. journalist, identified in a screen caption as Liz Henderon, and Soviet journalists asking some women in the streets and at their workplaces and other bikini-clad girls on the beach if they would like to take part in the telebridge.

Following this sequence, Donahue addresses Posner: "Vladimir, I guess that our own reputation is involved here as well. As far as I know, we were able quite freely to select the members of both audiences. Let us accept that neither in our audience nor in yours are there people placed there by an official organization. I would like to note however, that here in Boston we have the impression that we have a greater inclination to speak about our problems, be they family problems, or problems in social or political life. You, however, have an inclination to agree with everything that happens in your country and that you will scarcely criticize anything, whether it is about your government or about your husbands." A woman in the Boston audience seconds this: "I do not think they are as open as we are. It seems that they are trying to conceal what actually happens in life." A second American says: "I think that some of the questions we raised, like the equality of the minorities, they somehow tried to gloss over, as if to say they did not have those problems. But excuse me, I somehow do not believe it." A third American adds: "Excuse me, but I think that there are some questions they do not want to speak about -- Chernobyl, Afghanistan -- and they immediately change the subject."

Donahue again addresses Posner: "Vladimir, we have another question here which was not answered. How many Jews are there in your audience?"

Posner responds, "Make yourselves known by raising your hands, who here is part of the Jewish nation...who wants to do this? This is a personal matter for each person. Thank you, let us see...one, two, three, four. We have four."

Donahue continues: People in the United States feel great dissatisfaction about what is presented as anti-Semitism here, which manifests itself mainly in the problem of emigration of Jews, if that is what they want. Could you dwell on that problem, please?

Posner replies: "There are several people in the studio here who wish to reply to the question which so worries you all in America."

A Russian participant says: "Each person who is creatively gifted, talented, regardless of whether he is Jewish or Russian, purposefully finds an application for his talent, and just from the life of our collective, if you please, there are whole families that are examples of that." She goes on to name eminent local medical specialists she knows from the Jewish nation, concluding; "People who have business abilities or talent experience no anti-Semitism against themselves at all."

A young woman says'" I can say that our family knows people of the Jewish nationality. There are such people who in fact, how shall I say it, filed applications to go abroad. These people filed their applications about 6 years ago and up to now they have not been given permission to go abroad."

Another woman says: Only those people who have been allowed access to some kind of state secrets are not let out of the Soviet Union, and that only for the period that these secrets, technological and scientific secrets, are not the property of the whole world. In addition, people who cannot resolve their family conflicts are not let out -- that is, children with elderly parents, whose parents do not want the children to leave the Soviet Union.

An American asks: "Why then, at any time, when any Jew at all tries to emigrate is he immediately fired from his job, and his children excluded from college? Why is he not permitted to leave? We will take him here."

An elderly Soviet woman says: "I have lived all my life in the Soviet Union, I have studied, I worked and my children have higher education, and we have no differences at all in the Soviet Union. My husband is Ukrainian, my sister's husband is Georgian; we are all nations together, why are you so attached to Jews, what do you want from the Jews?" This followed by laughter and applause she continues: "We live excellently; the Jews live here better than with you. I assure you."

Donahue says: "According to our information, approximately 250,000 Jews left the Soviet Union at the end of the 1970's, approximately up to 50,000 per annum. In 1980, however, this number fell to less than 1,000. Why has this happened? How else, than by state policy, can we explain such a reduction in the level of emigration?

A Russian responds: "I think that they found out how well you live in your realm, and came back, and apply to return. People who made such a big mistake, of course, do not want more people to do it, and they do not want to go. Kill me off, and I will not come over to you. Come to me, please, on a visit, but live with you forever -- never!" This is followed by laughter and applause.

An American "I would like to raise the question of information. I was in Russia 2 years ago, and when I returned to the United States I had the opportunity of buying this book". She holds up a book "Moscow Women". "These are interviews with 13 women living in Moscow. I have four questions. Why are these women anonymously called Tanya, Natasha, and so on? Why were these interviews done in underground subways and on patches of wasteland somewhere? Why did these notes have to be smuggled out to Stockholm before they were published? Why is such literature not published in Russia?" Donahue then repeats the title again and the U.S. Audience applauds.

A Russian replies: "Let me say something about the book, about all this. Tell me, American women in the audience, do you not like us? You are treating us badly. Why is it you do not ask questions of us, the people here? Why do you not ask what I am like, what my interests are? Why do you ask questions about people who are not present? You have gotten hold of some strange information, do I not interest you? Why do you not ask me what I think, what worries me? I do not like that very much. I would like to speak to you openly. You are asking questions which I have no competence to answer, I do not know Masha or Olya, who cast aspersions on us. I am telling the whole truth. If you want to know something, ask me, and not Masha or [?Hansen], who wrote this, I know not where. Why send things through Stockholm, if I can tell you straight away?" This is followed by applause from Leningrad.

Posner talks directly to Donahue, recalling staying with him and being told by American writer Jimmy Breslin that contemporary Soviet writers do not reach America. He continues: "Why is the only literature about the Soviet Union that is widely known in America that kind of literature which that women showed us just now. Why do you know absolutely nothing about our real literature?". Posner says he thinks that if they could read it all and not just that sort of book, they might just have different ideas and other questions to ask. "We do not know this book, but you do not know our books at all, you only have these kind of things."

A Russian asks what sort of sources the Americans get their information from. The reply details the various media, then: "What we in the United States do not have, and that you have, is closed cities, such as Gorky, where free information cannot enter or leave, and Americans are banned from visiting this city.

So, when you speak of a free flow of information, I think here it is much easier to get various opinions than in the Soviet Union."

Posner says, "You know, I have just been in America, and there are many cities closed to me. I could go only to those towns the State Department permits, having entered that in my passport. There are many closed lands and many closed cities for Soviet people in America, and you, with all these sources of information, you are probably now hearing of this for the first time.

An American replies: "We have no cities that I cannot visit, as an American in our country. Is that the same for the Soviet audience? Can you freely visit any town in your country?

Posner then asks: "If there is anyone in the audience who cannot travel to any Soviet city, please raise your hand? Who is unable? You are unable?" A women has misunderstood the question and laughingly lowers her hand, "Who cannot travel anywhere at all in the USSR? is there any closed town at all to any one at all here?" No hands are raised, the women find it amusing. "So much for information."

Next a Russian asks if the Americans are aware of the U.S. Government's intention of breaking SALT II and what they think about this. The American response is that this is not in the interests of the people. A Soviet women takes up the theme of the most important issue being the preservation of peace. An American who has visited the USSR says no one can doubt the Soviet's sincere concern for their children's future, and this links them both.

Another American says that if they do not agree with the government, as about SALT II, they can get in contact freely with congressmen or the President and tell them what they think. They can gather petitions and go out onto the streets to tell the government of their disagreement. She asks if the Soviets can go onto the streets. Posner notes the large number of hands up, wanting to reply. A Russian says that on SALT II the Soviet government is acting in unison with the view of the people.

The next question concerns the large number of women in the United States who are seeking high position in management, government and industry, compared with the percentage of Soviet women in high posts in the government, management, and administration. A Russian women replies with a detailed description of the system of Soviets of People's Deputies, in which women are well represented, including the Supreme Soviet. She adds that Soviet people have no need to express themselves by carrying placards on the streets, because the deputies are accountable to the electorate and replaceable if they do not function satisfactorily.

Donahue breaks in to say there is little time left and suggests that the women sum up their impressions of the discussion. These include those of an American who says: "We see that you are women just like us, you look the same and talk the same, but there are also big differences. I think that you did not want to answer our questions, that you did not simply not want to answer, but were visibly scared; this worries us a lot. We want all women to be just as free as we are."

A Russian responds; "It seems to me that our American interlocutors know very little of the real truth about us, and I would like our meetings to be more frequent so that we can get our information at first hand, so that there is not all this tittle-tattle about our country."

Another American expresses her awe of the technology that makes meetings possible and stresses the women's common instinct for survival.

A Russian participant says; "I am very glad to meet the American women, but it seemed to me in many of their questions that there was a note of mistrust. Although you say that we are not free, it seems to me that we are just as free as you. We talk, argue, express ourselves, hold out our hands. Not a single one of our women expressed a note of mistrust in you on any issue, but it was expressed by you. I want to appeal to the American women for trust."

An American says: "I would also like to say that I feel that there is some mistrust, and perhaps all of us will in the future have the opportunity to visit each other and get to know each other personally." There is applause in Boston.

This is taken up by a Soviet woman who invites visitors to her home in Pushkin, giving her address and occupation. A teacher, she says she will take this meeting as her topic for the 1 September peace lesson in school. There is applause in Leningrad.

An American agrees and suggests an exchange of addresses, the next Soviet woman also gives her name and address. The next American says how proud she is to be American in this audience and expresses hope that problems can be overcome through such meetings as this one. The next Soviet speaker stresses their common features -- care for peace and the family -- and hopes that the program will be a start to friendship between the two cities, followed by an American who repeats her concern over SALT II, continuing: "I would also liketo say that I find it a great pity that many here expressed mistrust in you, and hostility to your culture." She goes on to list some of America's problems and says that scolding each other is no help. Applause is heard in Leningrad, then a man is seen handing out flowers in the Leningrad studio.

The last Soviet questioner asks Donahue for his impressions of the meeting. He jokes about embarassment at finding the Soviet audience being presented with flowers, then says; "Let me say first that your desire for peace has made a big impression on us, and together with you, we are very sad that our time is coming to an end. I must say that there are quite a few problems in our country, which put us in a difficult position, but we believe that with our democracy, where everyone has the right to express complaints, and to make their contribution to the resolution of these problems, we will overcome them. We hope that our dialogue will be continued. If some of our questions have seemed sharp to you, this is not because we feel some kind of superiority over you. We know that you are a very wise people and we would like your government to make even fuller use of this wisdom."

Posner sums up that Leningrad also feels the meeting has been very important and that women express themselves better than men. "You talk in your way, and we in ours -- that is the difficulty. But today we have seen that we can talk." (Applause is heard then from both audiences)

TASS NOTES PRC EXPLOSION OF TIMES JOURNALIST

LD230824 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July 23 TASS -- According to a report of the XINHUA new agency, John Byrnes, a correspondent of the American newspaper NEW YORK TIMES in Beijing, has been expelled from China for activity incompatible with the status of a journalist. J. Byrnes left the PRC in the morning today.

ARTICLE DENOUNCES U.S. MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL

PM231528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[A Pecherskiy "Rejoinder": "The Stolen Bomb"]

[Text] The noisy scandal around the case of the U.S. military expert J. Pollard accused of spying for Israel has not even died down and now the U.S. Department of Justice has opened a new investigation. This time Israel is being accused of stealing U.S. technology for the production of cluster bombs -- the bombs that sowed death among the civilian population in Lebanon during the 1982 war. At that time, under pressure from the world public, the United States was forced to suspend deliveries of these lethal weapons to Israel.

The Tel Aviv government hastened to assure its transatlantic ally that this is quite impossible, of course, that Israel's cluster bombs are its own make. It is all a question of intrigues by "anti-Israeli elements using this kind of fabrication in an effort to undermine relations between Israel and the United States," Y. Rabin, the minister of defense, declared.

This is quite understandable: You cannot quarrel with a generous patron who has promised you military and economic aid in excess of $3.5 billion this year alone. In the United States, on the other hand, not that many people are surprised by leaks of military information to Israel. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, intelligence information is procured in the main not by paid agents but by an unofficial network of U.S. officials in the Pentagon, the State Department, Congressional committees, and even the National Security Council who "sympathize" with Israel.

It is understandable that official Washington and Tel Aviv want at all costs to avoid "washing their linen in public."

Ultimately it is not that important whether the bomb was stolen or whether Tel Aviv invented its own bomb. While expressing verbal indignation at Israel's espionage activities, the United States in effect gives the go-ahead to its partner's militarist ambitions. Neither of them has any qualms about what they are doing.

U.S. PAPER ON FLAWS IN NUCLEAR CONTAINMENT SHELLS

LD231046 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 23 TASS--The containment shells of about twenty nuclear reactors at American atomic power plants do not meet safety standards, Wayne Houston of the Government's Nuclear Regulatory Commission has told THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

He said that the commission recommended "modifications" in the containment shells designed by the General Electric Corp. At the same time, Houston said, it was not going to stop the operation even of one reactor despite the high degree of the probability of their destruction in the event of an accident.

KATUSHEV RECEIVES PRC PLANNING OFFICIAL

PM231848 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has received a Chinese delegation headed by Huang Yicheng, vice minister of the PRC State Planning Commission. Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

The Chinese guests, who were in our country from 29 June through 21 July, acquainted themselves with the operation and construction of the Novovoronezhskiy and Zaporozhskiy AES's and the Perm GRES and visited plants producing equipment for nuclear and thermal power stations. Meetings were held at the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy (Gosatom).

JIA SHI LEADS ECONOMIC DELEGATION TOUR OF CRIMEA

LD231942 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Kiev July 23 TASS -- The widening of commerical and economic ties between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union was noted in a conversation with a TASS correspondent by Chairman of the Chinese Committee for the Promotion of International Trade Jia Shi. He heads the Chinese commerical and economic delegation which arrived in the USSR for the opening of a commerical and economic exhibition of PRC. The guests are now touring the Crimea.

Jia Shi said that the intergovernmental agreement on trade and apayments for 1986-1990 and the agreement between the governments of the two countries on economic and technological cooperation in the construction of seven new projects and reconstruction of 17 industrial facilities in China are an important step in the development of commerical and economic relations between the PRC and the USSR. A group of Chinese power engineers is now staying in the USSR. The question of the possibility of broad cooperation of the two countries in this sphere, specifically, in atomic power engineering, will be discussed upon their return to the PRC.

Jia Shi pointed out that the first meeting of the commission on economic, commerical, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Beijing last March. The commission decided on the exchange of the exhibitions between the PRC and the USSR. A Chinese commerical and economic exhibition will open in Moscow in a few days. It will display machinery, equipment for the metallurgical industry and other exhibits. A similiar Soviet exhibition will open in Beijing in December.

DPRK CHARGE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD181443 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- A press-conference has been held at the DPRK Embassy on the fresh proposals for a peaceful reunification of the homeland, which have been put forward by People's Korea.

Addressing Soviet newsmen, DPRK's Charge d'Affairs to the USSR Yi Tu-yol pointed out that the DPRK Government's constructive initiative invariably meets with a negative response from the South Korean side and its backers -- the U.S. imperialists. The cause of this is the reluctance to remove the main obstacle in the way of a settlement -- to put an end to U.S. military presence in the peninsula. The diplomat stressed that the people of the DPRK are grateful to the Soviet people for solidarity with their struggle for a peaceful democratic reunification of Korea.

DPRK TU FEDERATION STATEMENT ON TALKS WITH ROK

LD231626 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 TASS -- Washington's and Seoul's refusal to accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the holding of talks with the participation of the DPRK's minister of People's Armed Forces, the commander of the U.N. force in South Korea and South Korea's defence minister, is detrimental to the cause of strengthening peace and security on the Korean peninsula and the Far East as a whole. This is pointed out in a statement issued in Pyongyang by the Central Committee of the General Federation fo Trade Unions of Korea.

In disregard of the DPRK's peaceable initiative, whose implementation would pave the way for lessening tensions in that part of the world, the USA and the Seoul rulers have once again demonstrated their inability to match their statements on commitment to peace and dialogue in Korea ot practical steps in that direction, the document says. Washington's actions are evidence that they overseas are more concerned about a build up of military preparations in South Korea, especially a strengthening of their nuclear presence there. The Seoul regime has demonstrated that the interests of the White House matter to it more than the wish of the Korean people to ensure an independent peaceful reunification of the homeland on a democratic basis, the statement stresses.

RECENT CAUSES OF TENSION IN KOREA ASSESSED

PM231528 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEDZDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Who Is Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] The DPRK recently put forward two important new initiatives aimed at easing the explosive situation on the Korean peninsula and creating the conditions for the country's peaceful unification. Let us recall their essence. The first contained the proposal on holding trilateral talks by the military leaders of the DPRK, South Korea, and the United States, to discuss such questions as the ending of military maneuvers and the buildup of armed forces, the reduction of the number of troops and arms on the Korean peninsula, and strict observance of the Korean armistice agreement.

The second proposed turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. To this end the DPRK Government unilaterally proclaimed its renunciation of the testing, production, importation, and deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory and the prohibition of the transportation of such weapons across its territory, and called on the United States to stop importing nuclear weapons to South Korea, gradually reduce all the arms which are there, and renounce plans to use nuclear weapons in Korea. The DPRK also declared its readiness to commence talks with the United States and South Korea on these questions.

The significance of Pyongyang's new peace initiative can hardly be overestimated. For many a year now an extremely tense situation has persisted on the Korean peninsula. There is only one reason for this. The United States has turned southern Korea into a mighty military bridgehead in the Far East, concentrating there are a 40,000 strong troop contingent armed with the most up-to-date weapons, including nuclear weapons. The Seoul army, which the United States equips with sophisticated combat hardware, holds one of the top places in Asia in terms of numerical strength. In the course of the American-South Korean maneuvers which are constantly held on the peninsula, scenarios for a "limited nuclear war" in Asia are rehearsed with increasing frequency.

It is quite obvious that detente in the military sphere, which is precisely the aim of the DPRK's initiatives, could radically improve the atmosphere not only in the Far East, but throughout the Asian-Pacific region. At the same time it would be possible to resume North-South dialogue and give impetus to the quest for paths toward peace and the country's unification on a basis of mutual trust. But evidently neither Washington nor Seoul wants this. It is already a month since the DPRK put forward its new initiatives, and there have only been assertions that Pyongyang's proposals "are not worthy of attention."

The DPRK's putting forward of new peace initiatives aimed at lessening tension on the Korean peninsula, and the clearly negative attitude of Washington and Seoul toward them, are graphic evidence of who is really responsible for the tension in the Far East.

YOUTH PAPER REPORTS ON USSR-DPRK YOUTH RALLY

PM231420 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by special correspondents V. Demenev, A. Karmen, and A. Platkovskiy: "Youth. Peace. Brotherhood. The First USSR-DPRK Youth Friendship Festival Has Opened in Ulyanovsk."]

[Excerpts] The best representatives of the youth of the new Korea have arrived in Ulyanovsk to make even firmer the bonds of our friendship, describe their own deeds and achievements, share their plans for the future, and exchange with us their experience of struggle, labor, and creation. They include advanced workers and peasants, People's Army servicemen, students, youth leaders, artists, sportsmen, and construction workers. The social makeup of the Soviet delegation is also broad and representative. For a whole week the two detachments of the fraternal unions, on behalf of their contemporaries, will perform a lofty mission as initiators of a new form of contact between the young people of our countries -- a festival of friendship.
[passage omitted]

At last everyone gathered on the festively bedecked square named for the 100th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. On the platform were G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee, delegation leaders V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Yi Yong-Su, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee, and honored guests of the festival and leaders of the Ulyanovsk Komsomol.

On behalf of Komsomol members and young people of the Land of the Soviets, V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, addressed the participants at the rally. He conveyed to all the festival participants and guests a cordial greeting and best wishes for fruitful work from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committeee.

"Comrade M.S. Gorbachev," V. Mishin said, "has expressed confidence that this festival, held on the eve of a remarkable event in the history of Soviet-Korean relations -- the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- will be an important new stage in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries' young generations, in the unity of the socialist states' youth, and in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

"Soviet youth are attentively following and taking pleasure in the successes of their friends, the young people of the DPRK, in the fulfillment of the tasks posed by the Sixth Workers Party of Korea [WKP] Congress," the speaker continued. "The glorious labor initiatives of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, which date back to the first years of building the new society in your country, are being worthily continued and developed today in the building of a railroad in the north of the republic, the colossal Nampo Dam, and other very large construction projects."

"Komsomol members and Soviet youth," V. Mishin said, "invariably show fraternal solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the motherland and demand the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea."

In conclusion, the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee expressed the confidence that the first USSR-DPRK Youth Friendship Festival will go down in history as the beginning of a new stage in the development of friendship between Soviet and Korean youth and he declared it open.

Then a speech was delivered by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee. He expressed confidence that the present festival of the two countries' young people will embellish the steadily strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and with profound satisfaction conveyed to the participants in the festival a personal greeting from Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WKP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

"The Soviet Union is the motherland of Leninism," Yi Yong-su said. "It has always been and remains an indestructible bulwark of peace throughout the world. Under the banner of Lenin and the October Revolution, the people and young people of the Soviet Union gained the Victory over fascist Germany, routed Japanese militarism, liberated the oppressed peoples in their millions, and opened the way to the new life.

They accomplished immortal feats in the sacred struggle for Korea's liberation from the Japanese colonial yoke and afterwards, too, gave us constant spiritual and material assistance and support in our most difficult times. Last year we celebrated our motherland's liberation as a joint festival of the Korean and Soviet peoples.

The speaker went on to note that the Korean people fervently support the USSR's peace-loving initiatives, aimed at ending the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

"The Korean people and young people," Yi Yong-su said, "rate highly the relations between our countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and will continue making every effort to ensure that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the USSR and the DPRK and between our countries' young people strengthens and flourishes."

And thus the ship of the first Soviet-Korean youth friendship festival has been launched. We wish you fair wind!

ROK OPPOSITION LEADER UNDER HOUSE ARREST AGAIN

LD230931 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo July 23 TASS -- Kim Tae-chung a South Korean opposition leader, has again been placed under house arrest. According to reports from Seoul, nearly 400 policemen have been sent today to the house of that political figure. Their aim is to prevent his appearance at a rally called by the New Democratic Party.

After Kim Tae-chung returned from emigration in February last year, he has been denied the right to engage himself in political activity and has already 27 times been placed under arrest.

YAKOVLEV MEETS WITH VISITING MONGOLIANS

LD231238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met Namsray, rember of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, who has come to Moscow to take part in Mongolian Culture Days. During the conversation, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of further developing Soviet-Mongolian ideological and cultural cooperation. Taking part in the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Tsevegmid, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; Sumyaa, minister of culture; and Gurbadam, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in the USSR.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. MILITARIZATION OF PAKISTAN

PM241000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[A. Filippov article: "Contrary to National Intersts. The Pakistani Regime Is Accelerating the Country's Militarization"]

[Text] Pakistan has recently been swamped by a wave of antigovernment and anti-American demonstrations. During just 1 week approximately 20 million people participated in protest rallies and demonstrations in 45 cities. At the same time they are condemning the ruling circles for their repressive policy and military cooperation with Washington, people are demanding an end to Pakistan's criminal involvement in the "undeclared war" against democratic Afghanistan.

Islamabad is interfering in the neighboring state's internal affairs not only because of its military and economic cooperation with Washington, but also because of class interests determined by the Pakistani regime. This state's rulers fear the Afghan events' revolutionizing influence on the Pakistani people, who are mercilessly exploited by feudal lords and the bourgeoisie.

This is one of the reasons for Islamabad's active support for the "undeclared war" which has been mounted against the DRA on a wide scale. This also determines Islamabad's so stubborn prolongation of the Afghan-Pakistani talks on the question of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. At Washington's instigation the Pakistani side is seeking to reduce the talks just to defining a schedule for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet Troops. However, it is well known that the most important issue is that of ending armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The Zia-ul-Haq regime is making clever use of the "undeclared war" to broaden military and political cooperation with the United States and other NATO countries and also with conservative regimes in the Near East. Pakistan is constantly succeeding in wresting fom the United States and other allies quite impressive credits for that war. It is among the five biggest recipients of American aid. Thus, on 15 June 1981 a 6-year agreement was signed between Pakistan and the United States to grant Islamabad military and economic aid to the tune of $3.2 billion.

It has to be said that a quite influential stratum of the military bureaucracy which has gotten rich on aid -- particularly that which passes through their country to the forces of Afghan reaction -- has taken shape in Pakistan. It is known, for example, that during these years the United States, leaving aside other powers, has spent more than $2 billion through various channels on subversive Afghan counterrevolutionary activities. A considerable share of these funds has also lined the pockets of Pakistani officials and military.

By using aid from the United States and other countries, the Islamabad regime, which spends approximately 50 percent of the national budget on military purposes, has considerably strengthened its chief mainstay -- the armed forces. Today they are equipped with the latest American weapons and combat hardware, including various missiles, and with French Mirage fighters. Washington recently decided to supply the Pakistani Army with the latest Copperhead antitank shells, which possess a particularly accurate laser guidance system. American Stinger surface-to-air missiles and Harpoon naval missiles have also appeared in Pakistan's arsenal.

Special-purpose troops, modeled on the American "Green Berets," have been formed, as well as paramilitary organizations designed to crush antigovernment disturbances. The network of radioelectronic intelligence stations is being expanded with the help of the U.S. CIA, and new political intelligence organs and security services have been set up. [paragraph continues]

This enables the Pakistani military to interfere more actively in the affairs of neighboring states, including India, against which Islamabad makes territorial claims, well aware that Delhi's foreign policy course is not to Washington's liking.

The Indian newspapers, TIMES OF INDIA and HINDUSTAN TIMES, have repeatedly pointed out that Sikh extremists, who advocate the creation of a separate Sikh state of "Khalistan" on the basis of the Indian state of Punjab, are trained at Pakistani spy centers in Abbottabad, (Naruval), Sahiwal, Faisalabad, Mian Channu, and Hassan Abdal. Approximately 2,000 saboteurs have been trained there over the past few months. Pakistani secret organizations are constantly infiltrating their agents into India to provoke clashes on religious community grounds and to make attempts on the lives of politicians and public figures not to their liking.

The Delhi magazine LINK recently carried a report that Pakistani intelligence had been informed in advance about the plot being prepared for the purpose of assassinating Indira Gandhi -- right down to the place where the villainous attempt on the life of the head of the Indian Government was to be made.

The problem connected with Islamabad's intention to create a nuclear bomb occupies a special place within the framework of U.S.-Pakistani military cooperation, although Washington does not admit to this. Pakistan first drew up a plan to create its own bomb back in 1972. Its purchase of uranium enrichment equipment and technology through dummy firms in the West was a decisive stage in implementing that plan. Work in the sphere of creating nuclear technology is now so far advanced that Pakistan, in the opinion of the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, may rightly be numbered among the countries that are "well on the way to possessing nuclear weapons."

Some time ago the foreign press acquired the report "National Intelligence Special Prognosis 31-81," prepared by the U.S. CIA at the end of 1981. It points out that Islamabad will be able to explode a nuclear device within the next few years. It also says that Pakistan will continue to develop and accumulate fissionable materials that can be used to produce nuclear weapons.

Pakistan, which has refused to sign the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty, has enlarged the uranium enrichment enterprise at Kahuta and is using it at full capacity. It has increased the number of personnel employed on developing nuclear weapons and organized imports of the components needed to produce nuclear warheads.

At the same time as accelerating the development of nuclear weapons, the Pakistani military is seeking reliable multirole delivery vehicles, planning to use for this end American F-16 fighter-bombers capable of reaching distant targets. Islamabad also plans to develop full-scale production of its own missiles to carry nuclear weapons.

The U.S. Administration is plainly conniving at the nuclear ambitions of the Pakistani leadership, which is seeking to lend an offensive nature to its armed forces. It has excluded Islamabad from the states to which the "Symington amendment" banning aid to countries which are developing nuclear weapons applies.

As the recent talks between U.S. President Reagan and Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo showed, not only does the White House not intend to undertake any sanctions against Islamabad but, on the contrary, it is going to increase the scale of military and economic aid to that regime. The United States has agreed to conclude a new 6-year treaty on military and economic cooperation for the period after 1987, when the previous agreement expires. Pakistan is being allocated $4.02 billion, which will pay for deliveries of new American tanks, artillery, and helicopters. The list of upcoming deliveries includes new consignments of F-16 fighter-bombers and missiles.

The conversion of Pakistan into a bridgehead for subversive actions and its active militarization cannot fail to arouse alarm in India, Afghanistan,a nd other states of the region. This policy also runs counter to the national interests of Pakistan itself, whose rulers give little thought to the consequences of such a reckless policy. Meanwhile, its realistic revision would help not only to settle the situation around Afghanistan but also to improve the political situation in South Asia.

The Islamabad rulers' reckless policy is provoking ever greater resistance and protest among broad sections of the population and various opposition groups and organizations. The Pakistani people -- and this is convincingly indicated by incessant antigovernment demonstrations -- condemn the present regime's antipopular, militarist course.

PDPA, AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY MERGE

LD121309 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Kabul July 12 TASS -- The BAKHTAR News Agency released the text of a joint statement of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Society of Afghan Workers, one of the left-wing democratic groupings of the country, about their unification.

As a result of mutual contacts which have been maintained since 1977 in an atmosphere of comradeship and democracy to ensure total unity, the document stresses, the People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Society drew the following conclusion: Since the People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Society have common ideological, political and organizational principles and since it is necessary to mobilise the mass of the population for the effective defense of the achievements of the April national-democratic revolution and its humanitarian goals in the face of international imperialism, reaction and domestic counterrevolution, the total unity of the People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Society is a natural, historical and revolutionary necessity.

Under a protocol signed on July 8, 1968 [date as received], the People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Society state their complete unity. Considering the successful completion of the process of unification to be a major step in improving the People's Democratic Party and strengthening its positions in defending the revolution and accomplishing its goals, the sides are calling upon all their comrades-in-arms and revolutionary associates to carry on struggle for lasting national peace and against the forces of counterrevolution, reaction and imperialism side by side with the People's Democratic Party under the leadership of the Central Committee and Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Party and in accordance with the program of action and rules of the party.

FREE ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY IN DRA REVIEWED

LD101659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS) -- APN has distributed the following commentary from its correspondent in Kabul, Boris Gan. The author writes:

The private entrepreneur is a noticeable figure in the economic activity of the DRA. Trade is brisk in the numerous shops, and workers and apprentices from different workshops, which occupy those streets, rush about. Tailors sit directly on the pavements behind their sewing machines. This is a normal scene for both Kabul and the other Afghan towns.

"The private sector traditionally plays an important role in our life, and at the moment it produces over 50 percent of all the country's products," said Sayyed Amanuddin Amin, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, who heads the Republic's Economic Consultative Council (ECC). "Not counting trade and various types of cottage industries, there are almost 200 enterprises in private hands, which produce a very wide range of goods, from building materials to foodstuffs. Two-thirds of transportation is also in private hands, and this amounts to over 18,000 heavy-duty trucks alone."

The ECC, created after the revolution in the republic's Council of Ministers, gives representatives of the nation's private capital the opportunity to take part in forming the strategy of economic development of the country and price formation. The council includes distinguished representatives of private capital. Sayyed Amanuddin Amin was himself for a number of years chairman of the West German branch of the National Bank of Afghanistan, headed the "Afghan Textile" Company, has been a member of the board of a number of private companies and banks. He was appointed deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Minsters at the end of last year, when the Afghan leadership proclaimed the policy of expanding the social basis of the revolution

Traditionally Afghan entrepreneurs have preferred to invest money in trade, since it gives a quick profit. Under the pre-revolutionary regimes, no one was even interested in investing capital in industry. Now the government has taken a number of measures to change this situation. Thus, the interest rate on a loan, if it is taken out on construction of an industrial enterprise, is half that granted to a trader. An entreprenuer who decides to take part in development of the country's industrial potential is exempt from profits tax for 5 years. Moreover, the creation of mixed companies is encouraged, with the proportion of state participation not exceeding 40 percent. Ten such companies created recently specialize in production of building materials, paper, medicines and chemical products. The state grants mixed and private companies credits on easy terms, land holdings, and technical assistance.

"Already today, 25 percent of truck owners receive state orders," says Sayyed Amanuddin Amin. "Measures are being drawn up for broader involvement of private persons in state transportation. This will improve supplies of goods to remote areas of the country.

"Stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan gives rise to hopes for acceleration in development of the country's economy in the next few years," concluded the deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. "This is of interest to all -- both the government and national entrepreneurs, whose activity will be the more successful the sonner the counterrevolution is ended. Thus, objectively, the interests of the state and private capital coincide. Life itself refutes the inventions of Western propaganda claiming that free enterprise in Democratic Afghanistan is being suppressed."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENSCHER'S MOSCOW VISIT

Comments at Press Conference

LD221430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- There is a mutual stake in an expansion of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. We want to lay a new foundation for cooperation, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and FRG federal foreign affairs minister stated. He spoke today in the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

We want to expand bilateral cooperation, the minister pointed out. This applies to an intensification of both economic and political relations. Giving an assessment of his visit and his talks with Soviet leaders, Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that as a result, mutual understanding was strengthened on those issues where there is still an absence of agreement. The decision to continue our conversations is proof that both sides think that such an exchange of views is useful.

In our talks, which continued for 9 hours in all, we talked to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for 3 hours, and to Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs, for 6 hours. They were constructive in character and permeated with a striving to understand the interests of the other side, the federal vice chancellor continued. We made an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation,and signed a number of programs. In this connection, Hans-Dietrich Genscher accorded his high estimation to the agreement achieved on the establishment of consulate generals -- of the FRG in Kiev, and of the USSR in Munich. The results of the visit justify the hopes we attached to it, the FRG minister of foreign affairs stated.

Heinz Riesenhuber, FRG federal minister of research and technology, who took part in the press conference, talked about the joint West German-Soviet documents that had been signed. He stated that the development of cooperation in the field of economics, engineering and industry is a contribution to the cause of mutual understanding between peoples.

Discusses Disarmament

LD221437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- We believe that in the nuclear age security can be ensured only by joint efforts. To this end we need cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs has stated. He spoke today at a press conference here for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Both sides, the minister continued, favor success at the talks on banning chemical weapons on a global scale, and they consider such a result attainable. We also have an interest in substantial results being achieved at the Stockholm conference by 19 September.

Speaking about disarmament problems, Hans-Dietrich Genscher indicated that the FRG is especially interested in progress at the talks on Soviet and U.S. medium-range weapons. The Federal Government, he said, has an interest in the talks between the United States and USSR, based on the outcome of last year's summit meeting in Geneva and of the meeting between the heads of the two countries foreign policy departments in January 1985, leading to a positive result.

In this connection the federal vice chancellor positively appraised the Soviet proposals on disarmament issues of 11 June, stressing that they "create a foundation for beginning the solution of existing issues."

The questions asked of Hans-Dietrich Genscher by a number of journalists concerned the ambiguous nature of the FRG's course in arms restriction and disarmament matters. In their questions, the journalists pointed out that while producing fine sounding declarations about a desire to restrain the arms race, FRG leaders are in fact continuing to follow in the wake of Washington' position on medium range missiles, on SDI, and so on. The responses from the FRG foreign minister to these questions sounded unconvincing and reflected the inconsistency in official Bonn's line.

'Evasive' on Middle East Questions

LD221711 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher has noted the FRG's "direct interest" in peace in the Middle East. Hans-Dietrich Genscher addressed today a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Minstry.

Meanwhile, the FRG foreign minister gave an evasive answer to the question on the FRG Government's attitude to the new Soviet initiative -- to hold an international conference on the Middle East and to form for the purpose a preparatory committee made of five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. In that answer one could see, on one hand, the striving to demonstrate to the Arab states Bonn's allegedly constructive course in Middle Eastern affairs, and, on the other hand, to continue supporting the basic elements of Israel's and U.S. stands. Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a favourable mention of contacts between Israel and Morocco.

Shevardnadze, Genscher Speak at Luncheon

LD221850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- On 22 July, Eduard Shevardnadze gave a luncheon in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

It was attended by Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; and other officials.

Attending the luncheon on the FRG side were: Heinz Riesenhuber, minister of research and technology; Joerg Kasti, FRG amabassador to the USSR; and the people accompanying Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

An exchange of speeches took place.

Eduard Shevardnadze said:

We appreciate your gesture, esteemed Mr Federal Minister, in laying a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The eternal flame of this memorial is invariably in our thoughts and deeds, impelling us to act in such a way to ensure that the past not repeat itself, that peace reign finally and irrevocably on earth.

This is the essence of our foreign policy, of the new philosophy of peace and of the concept of a universal system of international security, set forth in the well-known statement by Mikhail Gorbachev and in his Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

This is the meaning of the ideas we have put forward at many forums, developing the Soviet plan for peace and security for Europe.

Such is our aim at talks, both present and future ones.

We are meeting with you in Moscow, which gave its name to the historic treaty between our countries. It is valuable as a document that has determined the course of both our countries toward stable cooperation, with due account being taken of each other's security interests. Moreover, the Moscow Treaty, which, in its time, required political foresight, resolve and an innovating attitude on the part of its authors, today is a synonym for goodwill that rises above prejudices, fears and lack of trust.

The conversation Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had with you yesterday is of fundamental significance for the relations between our two countries and gives a new stimulus to the USSR-FRG dialogue and to the East-West dialogue as a whole.

We have every reason to feel a certain optimism on this account, an optimism awakened by a number of tendencies and events of the recent past.

The European summer is now very hot, but not drought-stricken. In any case, it is so for us and it seems to be so also for our European partners. In our recent talks with the leadership of France and Britain we discovered new and interesting signs of understanding of the fact that all of us, all Europeans countries, are capable of acting in a common direction for the establishment of a climate of trust and cooperation on the continent.

Today, in concluding our talks with you, the federal vice chancellor and foreign minister of a major and authoritative state, it is possible to note that they have increased the assets of this important process.

As partners in a dialogue we fully recognize the significance of good relations between our states for the present and future of our people, and for the situation in Europe, and not only there, This can be achieved if we recognize each other as sovereign and equal coauthors of European policy, inspired by the vital interests of those nations that populate the continent. As we see it, the formula "from the Atlantic to the Urals" means not only a natural area of definite measures, but also a realization of the special unity of the European Continent and the common nature of the destinies of its peoples.

What has been said in no way reflects a desire to sever the "European wedge" from the North Atlantic alliance. We believe that with all the linkes existing within alliances it is necessary to strengthen those threads, the severance of which is fraught with the severance of the whole world fabric.

For us and you, these threads lie in Europe, this unique center of achievements of human civilization, and, to our common misfortune, concentration of troops and weapons. Great works of culture coexist here with the sinister contours of other installations; and while the first symbolizes the triumph of the human spirit, the second threatens its immortality.

One must put an end to this unnatural coexistence. It is at this that the Soviet Union's proposals to clear Europe of nuclear weapons -- both intermediate range and tactical -- are aimed. I remind you that this is only part of our plan for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states we also favor deep cuts in armaments and armed forces on the European Continent, combined with measures that would exclude the possibility of a sudden attack.

We are counting on the most active participation of the FRG Government in solving these important questions.

It is understandable that there be large differences between East and West, Eduard Shevardnadze went on, and it would be unreasonable to pretend that there are not, or that we can remove them by waving some magic wand. But we will never reduce the zone of these differences if we do not learn to respect each other's legitimate interests.

This is the approach through which a successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference and a dynamic and constructive holding of the Vienna meeting of member countries of the European conference is possible.

Contacts with the French leadership, talks in London and conversations with representatives of other countries have confirmed that this is realistic, and that we have a common interest in it.

I assure you that the USSR is ready to cooperate in an honest and sincere manner with all states, naturally including the Federal Republic, so as to strengthen trust and mutual understanding. We have concrete compromise options and we hope for a positive reaction from our partners in Stockholm and at other forums.

The solution of a truly historic task -- to completely ban and eliminate one of the most barbaric means of destruction, chemical weapons -- is also something that is practicable. If the Western side shows an accommodating readiness for compromise in this area as well, it would be possible to complete the working out of a relevant convention and to sign it.

Humanity has grown tired of the rhetoric, and no longer sees it as a way out of the stalemate. Actions are needed, large-scale, serious actions capable of clearing away the obstacles. Any meetings, including summit meetings, should conclude with practical results. This is our approach to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. I will say that on our initiative an accord was reached with the U.S. side on holding a meeting of experts on banning nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union has also proposed convening a special session of the Soviet-U.S. permanent consultative commission, which will discuss questions connected with the SALT-II treaty. In this context, we note with satisfaction the statements made by the FRG Government on the need to observe this treaty.

Unfortunately, the Federal Republic's joining of the U.S. "star wars" program contradicts this position, and this devalues its positive statements.

The Soviet Union believes that the creation of a security system, based to an increasing degree on political, economic, legal and moral guarantees, would be in keeping with the interests of all people.

I hope that we will not only encounter sufficient understanding in this on the part of our Western partners, but that we will also act quickly and energetically: parallel in some aspects, and in others, possibly jointly.

We must begin to work seriously and in a businesslike fashion for peace, for the future.

If we are able to lay the foundation for this, it will be the best result of our talks. Allow me to express hope that this is how it will be. Of course, it is more pleasant to talk about positive events in the present tense. I link these events with the signing of general agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and the initialling of specialized agreements on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, health care and peaceful use of nuclear power. Their implementation will undoubtedly become advantageous for both sides and will stimulate our contacts in the sphere of peaceful creation.

I think we have grounds for greeting each other on this and to wish new successes in deepening businesslike partnership.

In conclusion, Eduard Shevardnadze wished Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his entourage health, peace and happiness and also prosperity to the peoples of both countries.

In his speech, Hans Dietrich Genscher gave thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of the people accompanying him for the hospitality they were shown.

The meetings between the foreign ministers of our countries are a constant feature of the bilateral political dialogue, which has never been interrupted, even in difficult times, he said.

I share the opinion of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the opinion of the USSR foreign minister that the significance of the conversations that have taken place between us in Moscow go beyond the framework of an ordinary visit. They have certainly contributed to a better understanding of each other's positions, including opposing ones. I am also of the opinion that, without forgetting the past, we should now open a new page in the development of German-Soviet relations.

Like you, we shall reflect on how to make more active the dialogue and cooperation between our states and on what contribution we can make, acting jointly and in parallel, to the cause of reducing the problems and dangers burdening the international situation.

The time is ripe for principled decisions between East and West. We see a realistic possibility of achieving a turn for the better in East-West relations through achieving results at the conference table. The Federal Government is assisting in all possible ways the improvement of East-West relations.

Despite the different social systems of the European states, the guest continued, we need to consider it our common task to preserve the consciousness of the rich joint cultural heritage and support this consciousness with the implementation of a varied exchange. The European states are mutually connected with complementary economic structures. We welcome the establishment of contacts both between the European Community and CEMA and between the European Community and CEMA member-states.

It is not fortuitous that we on both sides are embarking on the development of political concepts for the longer term, lifting our gaze to the frontier of the next century. It is important to give these concepts a broad foundation.

The foreign ministers of the member-states of the North Atlantic alliance announced in Halifax that their objective was a principled improvement in East-West relations which should acquire a new qualitative level and which should, by their higher level of trust, openness and security, be of benefit to all. We fully support the objective of the talks agreed upon 8 January 1985 and reaffirmed at the Geneva summit: the prevention of an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth. At the conference table this objective should, finally, be reflected in specific accords. Both sides must make their contribution to this and no one should bank on procrastination.

We are of the same opinion concerning our evaluation of the significance of further verification of conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals: both sides have declared -- in Halifax and in Budapest -- their principled readiness for this. But first it is essential to achieve a real result at Stockholm, at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. In the last few days in Stockholm both sides have taken approving steps.

We have taken cognizance with interest of the declarations of the Soviet leadership regarding the necessity of effective verification of understandings on disarmament. We welcome the constructive elements they contain. It is also essential to use what has been attained in arms control policy; this relates to the observance of limits provided for by SALT-2 as well as to the observance of the ABM treaty.

We share the idea expressed not long ago by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that people do not wish to reconcile themselves to arbitrariness and lawlessness. The observance of human rights must be a fundamental task and the mark of every state.

Concerning the role of states that play a special role in the situation of regional conflicts, he said: Grounds for concern are given by the situation in the Near East, Indochina, Central America and southern Africa. A political solution is required in Afghanistan today more than ever before. It is essential to avoid burdening the international situation as a result of processes that are to be observed in the Third World.

Highly appraising the agreements signed during the visit, Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the FRG is also ready to develop new forms of cooperation in economic collaboration. He advocated that the Soviet side again, in greater volume, grant the opportunity for the emigration of Germans from the Soviet Union.

Our meeting, the guest noted, serves to explain our policy to one another more intelligibly. We regard dialogue as essential for the strengthening of confidence between our countries, despite a number of existing divergences in opinions and interests or, perhaps, precisely on account of that. In keeping with this, we are ready for an intensification of political dialogue, which plays an important role, if we wish to make our contribution to the building of a common European home, which should be a home with doors open both from inside and outside.

It is important to lay a new foundation for the formation of relations between our countries. We have not yet laid it but are in the process of doing it.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher wished Mikhail Gorbachev and the USSR foreign minister good health, and prosperity to all Soviet citizens. He pronounced himself in favor of good relations between the FRG and the USSR, for peace in Europe and the whole world.

Genscher Departs 22 July

LD221416 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Deputy Federal Chancellor, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Moscow today.

At the airport he was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze and other officials.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was staying in the USSR since Sunday on an official visit at the Soviet government's invitation.

Shultz Views Visit

LD241052 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn July 24 TASS -- At its meeting here the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany discussed the results of the recent official visit paid to the USSR by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal foreign minister.

The government expressed satisfaction with the results of Genscher's talks in Moscow.

Washington July 24 TASS -- H.D. Genscher, staying here, held a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and discussed with him East-West relations, including the results of his recent visit to the USSR.

ZHAO ZIYANG ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

LD231409 Moscow TASS in English 231218 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, preimeier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today ended his six-day official visit to Turkey. He negotiated with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and was received by Turkish President Kenan Evren.

According to the XINHUA agency, the sides discussed during negotiations questions of bilateral cooperation and urgent international problems.

TASS DIRECTOR GENERAL MEETS CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

LD231411 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Nicosia July 23 TASS -- The TASS director-general, Sergey Losev, who is staying here at the invitation of the Cyprus side, was received today by Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou of the Republic of Cyprus.

He also had a conversation with government representative P. Voskaridis.

CRITICISM OF PERES VISIT TO MOROCCO VOICED

LD231441 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 1930 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres are holding talks in Morocco amid exceptional security measures. Morocco's actions have been violently criticized by a number of Palestinian organizations which have stressed that the unilateral action by the Moroccan leadership only serves to compromise Arab unity. The Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a similar statement. However, in Egypt President Mubarak has expressed satisfaction with Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. It may be recalled that in 1977 Anwar al-Sadat, Egyptian president at the time, held separate talks with Israel which led to the signing, under the aegis of the United States, of the separate Camp David deal that was condemned by the majority of the Arab countries.

Syria today broke off diplomatic relations with Morocco, Damascus radio reported. This is a reaction to the visit made to Rabat on Monday by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The radio said such contacts with Israel were contrary to the decisions of the Arab League. It emerges from agency reports that Shim'on Peres is trying to involve more Arab countries in separate revisionist deals similar to the Camp David process which has been rejected by the majority of Arabs.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD231653 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Talk by Salah al-Din Hasan Basyuni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the USSR, on the occasion of Egypt's Revolution Day, in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The July Revolution of 1952, led by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, was a notable landmark on the path of liberation not only because it was the liberation of the citizens of Egypt, but because it was echoed in all the corners of the Arab world and in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It became a symbol of political, economic and social liberation and raised the banner of socialism and unity. It is sufficient to note the following: the nationalization of foreign monopolies, the liquidation of feudalism, the broadening of Egypt's industrial base, the creation of a democratic life, the establishment of new labor laws and free medical services.

The revolution was not confined to a national framework. It laid the foundation of the nonaligned movement, participation in the creation of the OAU, and was a support for the Arab-African national movement.

Relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union had been established long before the July revolution. It was not only the liberation of Egypt's political will that resulted in a considerable development of friendly relations and cooperation. The people of Egypt will not forget the Soviet Union's participation in the construction of the Aswan Dam and of numerous factories and in the training of more than 1,000 Egyptian scientists. They will not forget cooperation in the arts, literature, and history. All this has laid a stable foundation for Egyptian-Soviet friendship.

Egypt is striving for peace in the Near East. Egypt and the Soviet Union believe that it can be achieved only through satisfying the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination and the creation of their own state. Hundreds of thousands of Egypt's sons fell in the battles for liberation. This is Egypt's contribution to the struggle for peace, the achievement of which will always be our goal.

We support the convocation of an international conference, with the participation of the premanent members of the UN Security Council, to achieve peace in the Near East. Egypt will continue to promote political and economic liberation and to make efforts to set up a new international system of socioeconomic relations between the developed and the developing countries.

We will continue to participate in the Nonaligned Movement and reject all forms of dependence, whether they be political, economic or military, to make efforts to achieve independence for Namibia, to liquidate the colonial-racist regime in southern Africa, to promote peace and security throughout the world and to oppose the threat of a nuclear war. Egypt will always extend the hand of friendship to achieve these noble objectives. We know that the Soviet Union supports the same principles for which we are fighting. Friendship and mutual respect open the way to deeper mutual understanding and cooperation for the benefit of peace and progress.

Long live Egyptian-Soviet friendship!

Thank you for your attention.

'POSITIVE ROLE' OF SYRIAN COMMUNISTS NOTED

LD221851 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] We would like to draw the listeners' attention to the Sixth Congress of the Syrian Communist Party which was held in Damascus and is considered an important event, and not only to the Syrian people. Yes, it could be said that this congress is an important event for Arab liberation movements, the international communist movement and the world proletarian movement. The Syrian Communist Party plays a positive role in the progressive national front in Syria, and the solidarity of this front provides strength for the active policy of resistance to imperialism and zionism. It is worth noting that the current Syrian Communist Party Congress is being held under the banner of defending the homeland against imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary intrigues, safeguarding peace in the whole world, preventing a nuclear disaster, and consolidating Syrian-Soviet relations. [passage omitted]

DAILY VIEWS IRAQI ECONOMY, WAR WITH IRAN

PM181519 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Jul 86 p 3

[A. Kalugin commentary: "USSR-Iraq: Multifaceted Cooperation"]

[Text] On 17 July the Iraqi people celebrate their national holiday -- the 18th anniversary of the advent to power in 1968 of the Ba'th.

There have been major changes in Iraq over the last 18 years. The course was set of creating an independent economy, and the country's oil riches were nationalized. Income from oil exports has made it possible to invest on a large scale in industry and agriculture and to considerably improve the people's living standard.

Today Iraq boasts large power stations and dams, modern industrial enterprises and irrigation projects, oil fields, and an extensive network of railways and highways. Comfortable hotels in line with the Iraqi capital's increased international role have grown up on the banks of the Tigris in Baghdad. The city is crisscrossed by fast highways with numerous flyovers, tunnels, and intersections. Despite the burden of the continuing war against Iran -- now into its 6th year -- Iraq is by no means abandoning its plans for economic and social building.

Pride of place in Iraq's foreign policy activity is occupied by its relations with the Soviet Union, which are based on the firm foundations of the 1972 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

There are regular political contacts between the USSR and Iraq. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's friendly working visit to the USSR in December gave new impetus to the development of bilateral cooperation on an equal and mutually advantageous basis.

Soviet-Iraqi economic, scientific, and technical ties have been developing successfully for more than 25 years now: They are multifaceted and mutually advantageous in nature and encompass the most varied sectors of the country's national economy. The USSR gives Iraq assistance in key spheres such as oil extraction, power generation, transportation, and irrigation. More than 100 industrial and other projects have been or are being created in Iraq with Soviet assistance. These include an electrical equipment plant in Baghdad, a cotton plant in Al-Kut, an agricultural machinery plant in Iskandariyah, oil wells in north Al-Rumaylah, and others. The canal linking Al-Tharthar Lake with the Euphrates and irrigating a once arid desert has become a symbol of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation.

The Iraqi people's efforts to restore the country could have had even greater impact had it not been for the destructive war against Iran. This war has brought much suffering and pain to both countries' peoples and has benefited only the transatlantic imperialists what are striving to stoke tension in the region.

The Iraqi Government states its desire for peace with Iran on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for each side's ligitimate rights. The mediation efforts of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and other international organizations aimed at seeking ways for a political settlement of the conflict have been greeted positively in Baghdad.

Since the start of the Irag-Iran conflict the USSR has advocated and continues to advocate that it be ended and that all disputes between the two neighboring states be resolved peacefully around the negotiating table.

Soviet people sincerely want the Iraqi people to be able to switch all their resources as soon as possible to creative building and the resolution of economic and social tasks. The USSR will continue to steadily pursue the line of developing friendship and fruitful cooperation with Iraq in the interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples.

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES MARKS TUNISIA RELATIONS

PM231518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR and Tunisian Foreign Ministries have exchanged greetings telegrams on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Tunisia.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram says that the last 3 decades have seen the establishment and development of truly friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Tunisia on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and mutual respect. The Soviet Union attaches importance to interaction with the Republic of Tunisia in the international arena and in the struggle to prevent the threat of nuclear war and establish universal peace, and it firmly and actively supports the efforts by Arab states and peoples aimed at counteracting the aggressive policy of Israel and its patrons and at achieving an all-embracing Near East settlement. Confidence is expressed that relations between the two countries will continue to develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Tunisian peoples and for the sake of ensuring international security and a fair and lasting peace in the Mediterranean and the Near East.

For his part, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia expressed gratification with the positive development of relations between the Soviet Union and Tunisia, the coincidence of the two countries' positions on most international problems, and their common commitment to the ideals of justice, peace, and liberation. Tunisia, the telegram says, highly values the invariable support given by the USSR to the Palestinian, South African, and Namibian peoples.

OMANI AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 15 JULY

PM221051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Khamis Ibn Hamad Ibn Sayf Al-Battashi, ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 15 July.

Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received Khamis al-Battashi, Omani ambassador to the USSR, on 16 July in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

SOUTH AFRICAN REACTION TO REAGAN SPEECH VIEWED

MB232054 Moscow Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has spoken at the White House on U.S. policy toward South Africa. Let us hear what Vladimir Petrov says on this issue:

In his speech the American President condemned apartheid in South Africa and called for an end of the state of emergency. He further said apartheid in that country must be dismantled and black organizations must be permitted to operate legally. There is nothing new in this speech. All that has been said we already know. As AFP observes, nothing in this speech indicates any change in U.S. policy toward South Africa. This speech reiterates America's policy of constructive engagement with apartheid-ruled South Africa.

When the American President said the apartheid regime must resolve the country's problems peacefully with black leaders, he added that this did not mean that all organizations fighting for the overthrow of the apartheid regime have to be represented during such an eventuality. Pretoria is extremely pleased with the American President's speech. The Western media say, however, that the regime was expecting far more than this. Foreign Minister Botha notes he is happy that President Reagan refused to alter his stand on relations with South Africa, a country despised by the whole world.

The people of South Africa, however, fighting for true freedom in their country, have not taken too well to President Reagan's speech. Alan Boesak, a leader of the United Democratic Front, says Reagan's speech shocked him. He says that as of now the people of South Africa must forget about the Reagan administration. Nobel Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu says Reagan's speech was nonsense and adds that Western countries, especially America, are, with their actions, severely harming the black people of this country.

It is obvious that President Reagan and his allies in other imperialist Western nations intend to thwart the struggle of those trying to oust the apartheid regime in South Africa. They are doing all in their power to ensure that the situation in South Africa does not culminate in the removal of the apartheid regime and the installment of a democratic government representing all people. The West does not welcome this change, as they will then lose their opportunity to continue plundering the natural wealth of this country and their prerogative in continuing the unjust exploitation of black people in this country.

KAPITONOV ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA FOR TALKS 23 JULY

LD231447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation arrived in the capital of socialist Ethiopia today. It was met at the airport by Teku Tulu, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, and other leaders. Comrade Kapitonov, the head of the CPSU delegation, made a statement stressing that the Soviet Union attaches important significance to further strengthening comprehensive cooperation between our countries and parties. We are convinced, he said, that this current visit and the forthcoming meetings with Ethiopian leaders will further the consolidation of Soviet-Ethiopian friendship.

Talks Open

LD231934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Talks began in Addis Ababa today between the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov and the delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] led by Teka Tulu, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo. At the talks, which are being held in a friendly atmosphere, questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the WPE, the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, as well as questions of the international situation, were discussed. The talks will be continued.

SOVIET SHIP CALLS AT ETHIOPIAN PORT 22 JULY

PM230952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Soviet Ship in Ethiopia"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 Jul -- In accordance with an agreement, the large landing ship "50 Let Shefstva VLKSM" arrived at the Ethiopian port of Massawa today on an official friendly visit. Rear Admiral N.N. Beregovoy is leading the visit.

MALI COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED IN MOSCOW 15 JULY

PM221337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] The signing of intergovernmental documents on questions of the further development of Soviet-Malian economic and technical cooperation took place at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations 15 July.

The documents were signed, on the Soviet side, by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations,and on the Malian side by M. Keita, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

A. Sy, Malian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the signing.

COOPERATION WITH MALI ASSESSED FOLLOWING TRAORE VISIT

LD182153 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Yuriy Ferogorovskiy commentary]

[Text] During the official visit to the Soviet Union by the general secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali people, President of the Mali Republic Moussa Traore, an intergovernmental agreement was signed in Moscow to further develop and expand Soviet-Mali economic and technical cooperation. The agreement was signed by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Mali Republic, Modibo Keita, and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Government Committee for Foreign Economic relations, Aleksey Kachanov. Now a comment from an executive official of the Soviet Government committee, Yuriy Ferogorovskiy.

Soviet-Mali cooperation began as far back as about 25 years ago, Yuriy Fergorovskiy says. It has been steadily and successfully developing. Another manifestation of that is the accord reached during the visit to the Soviet Union by the head of the state of Mali, Moussa Traore. The documents that were signed provide for broader cooperation in geological surveying for gold in the (?Kalana) area. It also extends the raw materials base of this important national enterprise of Mali. It is common knowledge that the facility was built with assistance fromthe Soviet Union. This country granted for the project an additional state credit on easy terms. The Soviet Government also agreed to give gratis aid to complete the building of a center in Bamako to eradicate illiteracy and to supply it with modern equipment. A branch of the Moscow Pushkin Institute of the Russian language will also be set up at this center.

Of great importance for Mali is the rise in its agricultural output and in that area two new projects of Soviet-Mali cooperation are to be launched. The main project is the Office du Niger which will be handling the reclamation in furture of 200,000 hectares of land and that will be a big additional area of the total region of irrigated lands in Mali. It will also help to solve the problem of the nation's self-reliance in food. (?The) new direction is likewise developing in Soviet-Mali cooperation: the prevention of the spread of desert and the fight against the sands already covering some areas. In the northern regions of Mali a group of Soviet specialists has stayed already and now that it is back in Moscow it is processing the field materials. On their basis a pilot project for reclaiming arid lands will be drawn up, as these lands are threatened by an advance of the desert. This pilot project will be in the area of Timbuktu, which has suffered the to the greatest extent from drought and the advance of the Sahara sands.

In short, Soviet-Mali economic and technical cooperation has taken a great stride. It mirrors the sincere interest of the Soviet people in extending to the friendly Mali people aid in economic development and in tackling social problems.

MAURITANIAN ENVOY LEAVES MOSCOW 14 JULY

PM221335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Mohamed Ghali Ould el Bou, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the USSR, left Moscow 14 July.

PART ONE OF CHILEAN COMMUNISTS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY211642 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Part I of "full text" of clandestine press conference granted by (Rodrigo Perez) and (Sergio Nabia), members of the Chilean Communist Party (PCCh) leadership, to journalists of the AP and UPI press agencies, the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN, the BBC, and THE GUARDIAN newspaper of London, on 5 July in Santiago -- read by announcer]

[Text] (Rodrigo Perez): In the first place, I would like to reiterate the PCCh's gratitude to you for attending this press conference. It is very important for us, because you will report our opinions and views in a faithful amnner unlike the distorted ways of the progovernment media and the dictatorship's mouthpieces. The main subject to which we would like to refer is the national stoppage called by the National Civic Assembly [ANC]. In the first place, we would like to state that we fully agree with the evaluation of the ANC national council in the sense that the mobilization of 2 and 3 July is the most important mobilization that has taken place in these past 13 years in the effort to recover democracy and liberty in our fatherland. We highly value the nature and behavior of the forces that took part in the mobilization. It was a national stoppage and protest of a democratic and antifascist nature in which very important sectors of the middle class of our country joined the working class. The mobilization also had the support and sympathy of many sectors of the national bourgeoisies -- of the small, medium, and, in some cases, the big capital bourgeoisie.

We have a very positive idea about the way in which the fighting spirit of the popular masses, particularly in the principal population and worker's centers of the country, has developed to confront the tyranny that has tried to prevent the mobilization by increasing repression. In this regard, we want to harshly and with indignation denounce the crime the dictatorship committed by murdering three persons on (Mamimia) Street the day before the national stoppage started.

This was a murder designed to intimidate the people and restrain the democratic and libertarian expression that was to have been revealed through the national stoppage of 2 and 3 July. In our opinion, and we repeat ourselves, the stoppage has been a great success and creates all the conditions necessary to continue with our struggle to quickly rid ourselves of the tyranny.

In this sense our party also fully shares the ANC's view that the mobilization of 2 and 3 July represents the culmination of the first phase of the combat and opens a process that will continue until we recover liberty and democracy for our fatherland.

The tyranny has tried to minimize the results of the stoppage. Many government spokesmen and some government-appointed leaders of business organizations have tried to pretend that these two days were just ordinary days in our fatherland. But their rosy account is disproved by the closing down of four radio stations and the lawsuit filed against the members of the ANC national council, two undeniable signs of the hard blow the 2 and 3 July mobilization has represented for the government. Pinochet has felt this mobilization as a blow to seriously weaken his already precarious power.

We would also like to point out that we value the international solidarity that was expressed during these days with the mobilization of the Chilean people.

Each of the activities carried out by those Chileans living in exile as well as by the solidarian forces in various capitals of the world have contributed to strengthen the combat spirit of our people. We fully agree with the evaluation made by the FRG foreign relations deputy secretary, who, according to a press report, has directly stated that the solution to the Chilean problems begins with Pinochet's resignation. We share his opinion.

We do not consider wise the statement by the Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman, who has termed the FRG statement as insolent and lacking information on the Chilean situation. The truth is that this statement clearly says that Pinochet is the main obstacle to any democratic outcome in our fatherland and that his perpetuation in power represents a condition to generate chaos in our country.

We are certain, that as a result of this mobilization, better conditions have been created in our country to continue with our struggle. Our party will continue to strive for the unity of all the democratic forces, without exception, to continue advancing as the ANC has requested, with a common formula or democratic proposal of all the opposition forces, constructing the outcome on the basis of the only feasible path; an all-out struggle against the tyranny.

We would like these words to be our introduction to the press conference and are now at your disposal and willing to answer your questions. Thank you very much.

BBC and THE GUARDIAN: Could you further expand on the sympathy of certain sectors of the national bourgeoisie, especially the big capital bourgeoisie. Remember that you mentioned them as sympathizers of the mobilization.

(Rodrigo Perez): I did not say in general, but rather, even some sectors of the big capital bourgeoisie. This was revealed through the following episode: When the labor unions decided to join the stoppage, they held meetings with their various managements during the preceding days. Some managers, who belong to the bourgeoisie, promised to take no reprisals for participation in the stoppage.

AP: Here in Santiago at least, we have noticed that the repressive actions have been mainly carried out by the Armed Forces, especially by the Army. Do you think this is particularly meaningful.

(Sergio Nabia): On two previous occasions, through our communiques, we have stated that Pinochet is gradually militarizing his policy more intensively. This militarization turns the Army in an occupation force in our fatherland, which, due to its terrorist actions, can only be compared with the actions carried out by the Nazi occupation forces during World War II. We are certain that the other branches of the Armed Forces manage to express their disgust and refusal to serve as a repressive tool in a more clear manner. This compels Pinochet, who still maintains a strong control over the Army, to increasingly resort to this force as the main tool for repressive actions.

CLARIN: Do you have concrete evidence of disagreement between Pinochet and other chiefs of the Armed Forces.

[Rodrigo Perez]: I cannot give a precise answer on that point, because the dictatorship itself makes an effort to maintain the Armed Forces internal life a secret. For us, as you might expect, it is not easy to have access to their unrest and debates. But one thing is undoubtable, more than once the Air Force Command has voiced its difference regarding the way Pinochet handles the national policy. Something similar has happened with the Navy, and lately has started to happen with the Carabineros forces. There have been many examples over the past few days among various sectors, including the military, of a change of attitude. This change has been seen during clashes, in the people's friendliness toward the Armed Forces, the holding of dialogues, the pretense to carry out repressive measures to justify themselves before the courts, and the release of certain arrested people. I can tell you of a specific case that took place in Vina del Mar: a group of Communist youths that were cutting the railway line were arrested by Carabineros. They began to talk and the Carabineros let them go, stating that they also were against Pinochet. The Carabineros asked the youths to behave in a way that would not compel them to arrest them again.

TASS: ORTEGA PLANS TO COUNTER U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD211236 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Havana July 21 TASS-- Washington's multi-million- dollar aid to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries will lead to a step-up of their attacks on civilian facilities in Nicaragua, to assassination attempts on the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution, to expansion of the CIA's intrigues, and to a further growth of tension in the region, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has stated in an interview with the PRENSA LATINA news agency.

"The situation is fraught with the possibility of a U.S. direct interference in the Central American conflict", Daniel Ortega emphasised. "However", he said, "our people is prepared to repulse any aggression. We shall vigilantly guard our borders and strengthen the country's defence capacity."

"Upon the triumph of the revolution", the Nicaraguan leader went on to say, "we destroyed the existing economic model and are now trying to lay the foundation of a new one in extremely complex conditions. Our country suffers not only from the consequences of the international economic crisis, the unjust trade exchanges, and the external debt -- like all Latin American countries, it also suffers from a military and financial economic aggression on the part of the United States".

Having recalled that the CIA is now studying the question of sending U.S. advisers to the region, Daniel Ortega emphasised that the Reagan administration was "Vietnamising" the Central American Conflict.

The Nicaraguan leader touched upon the taking of a number of measures of protective nature inside the country. In particular, the closing down of the counter-revolutionary newspaper PRENSA and the expulsion of some church figures from the country.

"We hold", Daniel Ortega said, "that these measures are justified. Nicaragua lives in an atmosphere of war. The state of emergency, the law of which we quite often applied with too much caution so far, is still in effect in the country. At present we shall seek their enforcement. We have to defend ourselves and any upright person will understand us", the Nicaraguan leader said.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF FIRST SECRETARY

PM231120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "First Secretary"]

[Text] The time that has elapsed since the 27th CPSU Congress has convincingly shown that it is impossible to turn the energy of schemes into the energy of actions without reorganizing the style and methods of party leadership. A tremendous role in this belongs to first secretaries of union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, it was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. It is they who are obliged to set the tone in work and display a broad political horizon, profound understanding of the tasks, organizing abilities, high responsibility, a critical and self-critical attitude to assessments, and party-mindedness in the highest sense of the word. How consistently and vigorously work is done on the spot largely depends on their stance and their way of acting and behaving.

Much has been done since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and during the report and election campaign to strengthen party leadership of republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon party organizations. The reorganization which has begun in the country is providing great scope for developing initiative and creative questing. And many first secretaries have shown their worth well in specific matters.

Take Stepan Dmitriyevich Momot, first secretary of Omskiy CPSU raykom, recently awarded the prestigious title of Hero of Socialist Labor. What distinguishes him above all? The ability to listen to what people say, a developed feeling for what is new, and boldness in accomplishing the set tasks. He has been able to create a businesslike atmosphere in the rayon, where everyone knows what specifically he must do and how he is to do it. Momot is an exacting and, at the same time, an understanding and responsive person, always among people, and he lives for himself their affairs and cares.

We have many such leaders. People speak well of the following first secretaries: Yefrem Yevseyevich Sokolov of Brest Belorussian Communist Party obkom, Gennadiy Vasilyevich Kolbin of Ulyanovsk CPSU obkom, Vasiliy Ivanovich Sitnikov of Irkutsk CPSU obkom, Boris Andriyanovich Yakovlev of Leningrad City's Moskovskiy CPSU raykom, Nikolay Ivanovich Chepurnyy of Cherkasskiy Ukrainian Communist Party raykom, Stasis Ionovich Bartkus of Pasvalskiy Lithuanian Communist Party raykom, and Bayram Amanovich Ovezov of Turkmen-Kalinskiy Turkmen Communist Party raykom, and of many other comrades who skillfully and conscientiously fulfill their duty to the party and the people.

However, the spirit of a creative attitude to work has still not permeated all party organizations by any means. The adminstrative, hectoring, paper style has proved uncommonly tenacious in many committees. Bureau sessions are held from morning until late evening at East Kazakhstan Oblast's Zyryanovsk gorkom and Alma Ata Oblast's Iliyskiy party raykom, for example. Semipalatinsk Oblast's Beskaragayskiy party raykom has a passion for creating paperwork and adopts decision after decision on the selfsame issues. And yet the first secretaries of these committees -- G. Sorokovykh, V. Byrbayev, and M. Yevdakov -- ask higher organs: "Where are we to begin the reorganization?"

Such instances are largely accounted for by the fact that a number of party obkoms do not set a proper example. A Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum was sharply critical of the work style of North Kazakhstan, Turgay, Karaganda, and Pavlodar party obkoms and their first secretaries -- V. Stepanov, O. Kuanyshev, A. Korkin, and P. Yerpilov. [paragraph continues]

A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum made serious complaints about the work of Khmelnitskiy and Ternopol party obkoms, which are headed by V. Kikusarov and A. Korniyenko. They are in no hurry to reorganize their work.

The congress directed leaders of party committees to master political methods of leadership. The purpose of the changes is to bring party work closer to the people and carry it out in an atmosphere of broad democratism. The chief thing is not to drown the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee April and June Plenums in talk, logomachy, letter writing, a flood of resolutions, and all kinds of sessions and conferences. Lively organizational and political work in the midst of the masses, high exactingness toward oneself and subordinates, an atmosphere of intolerance toward shortcomings, critical assessment of what has been achieved, a striving for concrete practical results -- this is what is needed today. And it is up to the first secretary to say the first word and take the first step here.

The range of problems tackled by the party committee's first secretary is wide. They include problems of technical progress, science, and culture, ideological work, people's education, questions of developing trade, consumer services, health care... It is necessary to delve into everything and answer for everything. How is this multitude of tasks to be coped with? Success attends him who does not tackle everything himself but makes skillful use of the experience of bureau members, the apparatus, the elected aktiv, and specialists. It is important not to be ensnared by petty, routine matters but to determine the main directions and points to exert efforts, and to give scope to enterprising, vigorous people who think and act boldly and not in a standard way. The militancy of primary party organizations must be enhanced in every possible way. In the final analysis, the success of all plans depends on how these organizations function.

The first secretary is always in the public eye. Some do not stand the test of this post. Recently, for example, V. Lozgachev, first secretary of Gorkiy Oblast's Lukoyanovskiy party raykom, was severely punished and dismissed from his post. He displayed immodesty in finishing a private residence, committed other abuses, and failed to respond to criticism and to people's complaints and remarks.

Megalomania, an overbearing tone, and disregard for subordinates elicit just condemnation from people. Instances of protectionism, promotion of agreeable [ugodnyye] people, and patronage of workers who have clearly lost their authority or even compromised themselves have not been eradicated. Nothing good comes of it when toadies hold sway over the entourage of a "first" [secretary]. All these vices proliferate when the role of the bureau and of plenums is belittled in a committee and when an atmosphere of exactingness, criticism, and self-criticism has not been created. It is the duty both of higher organs and of those who work alongside a comrade to put him right in time.

Everyone has his own individual work style. But it is based on a common requirement -- to live and work in a Leninist manner. The first secretary serves as a guide to others in work, in behavior, and in daily life. Competence, disinterested service in the party's cause, bolshevist modesty, principledness, exactingness toward oneself and others, sensitivity and responsiveness toward people -- these are the qualities that must be organically inherent in him.

Authority does not come with a post. It is acquired through daily practical deeds. The first secretary's authority is the party's authority. Safeguarding and augmenting it means working vigorously and to the best of one's ability and increasing successes in all sectors of communist building.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD231947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers session today examined results of implementation of the state plan of economic and social development and the state budget of the Republic in the first half of the year.

It was noted that positive improvements have been achieved in the development of the RSFSR national economy in the past period. The volume of industrial production increased by 5.5 percent while the annual task is 4 percent. The plan of marketing of the output and the growth of labor productivity has been fulfilled. Noticeable changes are taking place in the base industries. The machine building complex is developing very fast. The production of highly productive machinery and equipment is being stepped up.

The restructuring of management and the joining of efforts of all branches of the agro-industrial complex have safeguarded the overfulfillment of the plan of state procurement of the basic livestock products. The work of transport has improved a little. The tempo of capital investment construction has increased. The volume of technical reconstruction and reequipment of existing enterprises has increased.

At the same time, the session noted that the restructuring of the national economy is still taking place slowly. The necessary measures for the implementation of the program of acceleration of the socioeconomic development have not been adopted everywhere. Individual ministries and departments of the RSFSR allowed a drop in the tempo of growth of volumes of production in May and June. Obligations in production deliveries are not being observed fully, and the production quality is improving slowly.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers has entrusted ministries and departments of the Russian Federation, councils of ministers of autonomous republics, and executive committees of soviets of peoples deputies to develop more active and energetic work in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the 11 July decision by the CPSU Central Committee on the results of the country's economic development in the first half of 1986; to safeguard unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan, the budget, and the adopted socialist pledges.

The session was addressed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

IZVESTIYA ON PUBLICATION OF ORDZHONIKIDZE BIOGRAPHY

PM231512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "A Leader in the Leninist Mold"]

[Text] "Grigoriy Konstantinovich Ordzhonikidze (Sergo). A Biography" -- This is the title of the second edition of a book (the first edition was published in 1962), prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism in connection with the 100th anniversary of the birth of G.K. Ordzhonikidze, a party and state leader in the Leninist mold.

Ordzhonikidze dedicated his exceptional talents to the building of the Communist party, the defense of the gains of October, and the consolidation of the Soviet multinational state. Sergo's name is forever linked with the renewal and fundamental restructuring of the USSR's entire scientific and technical potential in the years of the first 5-year plan periods.

The book has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

KUNAYEV DELIVERS REPORT AT KAZAKH CP CC PLENUM

PM232117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by T. Yesilbayev and A. Petrushov under the general heading "Irreconciled to Shortcomings"]

[Text] D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, has delivered a report at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Since the 27th CPSU Congress, the report noted, the republic's economy has developed dynamically on the whole. Thus, since the beginning of the year industrial production has increased by 7 percent against the planned 4 percent. The commissioning of fixed capital has increased. An increase in milk and meat production has been achieved.

The speaker and participants in the discussions also spoke of shortcomings. Cases of irresponsibility, bad management, and breaches of work and plan discipline, and manifestations of formalism and bureaucracy were cited. Here are some of them. More than half of the enterprises built or reconstructed in the last 5-year period have still not achieved the planned capacity. Every third mechanized flow line and every fourth automatic line only operate on one shift. Due to this alone, there was a shortfall in production to the tune of hundreds of millions of rubles in the first 6 months.

Better utilization of fixed production capital, it was said from the rostrum, is a most topical issue in the development of the republic's economy. Vast reserves for improving economic efficiency lie in this. As before, the retooling of production is only slowly being carried out and advanced technology and new equipment is being poorly introduced.

This "sluggishness" is costing the national economy dear. This was well discussed from the rostrum by A. Vikhlyayev, director of the Kustanay Ostrovskiy sovkhoz. For 20 years now the farm has successfully used machinery manufactured by local innovators in hay and straw procurement. During the harvest this machinery helps to save and gain extra tons of feed. But no one is interested in their experience.

Not for the first time the plenum raised the problem of cardinally improving production quality. A considerable amount has been said on this subject, but things are showing no improvement. What is more, at the enterprises of a number of ministries, and also in Karaganda, Guryev, and other oblasts, the proportion of top category goods has dropped considerably. This year trade organizations have already marked down unmarketable goods and old stock of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry by R5 million. These are the facts. Their evaluation led to a rhetorical question being asked of Minister A. Dzhomartov: "When will measures finally be taken to bring order to this sector?" But the minister kept silence. A. Korkin, first secretary of the Karaganda party obkom, also evaded unpleasant explanations.

During the next 5 years R47 billion of state investments alone will be channeled into the development of the republic's national economy. It is planned to build 34 million square meters of housing, new schools, hospitals, and children's preschool institutions. But even now a complex situation is taking shape in the commissioning of some projects.

In Pavlodar Oblast every third construction organization is failing to meet the plan for contract work. How does Oblispolkom Chairman Zh. Iskakov, explain this? By the poor work of the ferroconcrete combine. And the guilty party in this, as it transpires, is the Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials, which has not updated its equipment for 20 years. Just think: 20 years! And what is the stand taken by the obkom and the oblispolkom? Silence on this subject.

In 5 months, losses in the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have amounted to tens of millions of rubles through cattle murrain alone. The reason for this is well known -- the feed base is weak. However, even this year in a number of oblasts forage improvement is proceeding at an unsatisfactory rate. It seems that lessons have not been drawn from the past. It is probably for this reason that discussions on preparing for the grain harvest and on economic work in the countryside have abounded in general directives.

A great deal of criticism is aroused by the activity of trade, medical and consumer services, and municipal housing enterprises. Despite the obvious facts of negligence, Trade Minister N. Tantsyura said complacently from the rostrum: "I am pleased to report to the plenum that throughout the republic as a whole public catering is developing fairly well." Oh yes, things are really good! A day does not go by without calls being made to the Alma Ata PRAVDA office with complaints of poor quality preparation of food, unsanitary conditions at food enterprises.... And in trade? Miscalculations, short weights, waste....

Lack of clarity in evaluations and lack of specificity in conclusions has also been apparent in the discussion of issues relating to improving management and the economic mechanism. Through the fault of the republic's Gosplan and other economic departments the planned 5-year targets for growth in return on funds, reduction in material consumption, and improvement in production quality have proved to be lower than throughout the country as a whole.

The report and speeches cited facts attesting that the search for new forms and methods of party work is not proceeding with ease. Some party leaders are finding it difficult to rid themselves of elements of excessive administration and a commander-like style. The Zyryanovsk party gorkom and the Iliyskiy and Beskaragayskiy raykoms, as well as their first secretaries G. Sorokovykh, B. Byrbayev, and M. Yevdakov, were criticized for bureaucracy and creation of paperwork.

The republic's former automobile transport minister Karavayev was arrested recently in Alma Ata for bribe taking. A large number of sector workers were involved in theft. Smykov, former chairman of the "Alma Ata" kolkhoz, has also been tried and sentenced for intrigues with onion seeds.... And who is to blame for allowing responsible positions to be filled by people with depraved ways and undesirable work methods? Are there not real errors here in the cadre policy of the Central Committee itself, its Bureau and Secretariat? Unfortunately, the plenum did not go deeply into these questions.

In accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions Kazakhstan must make a considerable contribution to the country's economy in the 12th 5-year period. [paragraph continues]

Only active political, organizational, and ideological work will ensure the fulfillment of what has been planned.

UKRAINIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION 12 JULY

AU192008 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Jul 86 p 1

["Information Announcement on the Session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The third session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation began its work at 1000 hours on 12 July. The Council of Elders met prior to this and discussed the items of the agenda and the organization of the session's work.

The following members and candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine participated in the work of the session: Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, V. A. Sologub, V. S. Shevchenko, V. A. Ivashko, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V. D. Kryuchkov, V. A. Masol, C. N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak.

Deputy N. K. Zakoya, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session.

Following a report of the Credentials Commission delivered by Deputy K. I. Panikarskiy, deputy chairman of the commission, the Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on recognizing the credentials of Deputy V. A. Ivashko, elected in the Komsomolskiy electoral district No 534 of Kharkov Oblast, and deputy A. V. Pecherov, elected in the Frunzovskiy electoral district No 453 of Odessa Oblast, and a resolution on terminating the credentials of Deputy M. V. Romanets before the expiration of his term.

The following agenda was adopted:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period.

2. On confirming the decrees of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

A. P. Lyashko, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the first item.

Then the floor was given to deputy V. G. Malomuzh, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission, to deliver an additional report of the Budget and Planning Commission and the branch commissions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The discussion on the first item of the agenda followed. Deputy A. P. Sazonov, first secretary of the Zaporozhye obkom, spoke.

Following an intermission, the session resumed under the chairmanship of Deputy V. N. Chumachenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, and the discussion on the first item of the agenda continued. [paragraph continues]

The following deputies spoke: A. S. Maselskiy, chairman of the Kharkov oblispolkom; I. F. Manekin, operator of coal cutter machines of the Imeni A. F. Zasadko shift of the Donetskugol production association; A.N. Tkachenko, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Agro-Industrial Committee; S. M. Martynyuk, second secretary of the Kiev gorkom; T .L. Nevidnik, milkmaid of the Mayak kolkhoz in Kobelyakskiy rayon of Poltava Oblast; A. M. Roshchupkin, chairman of the Crimean oblispolkom; P.A. Korniyenko, leader of the integrated boiler making brigade of the Sumy Imeni M. V. Frunze machine building scientific-production association; I. S. Plyushch, chairman of the Kiev oblispolkom; Yu. A. Bondar, Ukrainian SSR minister of local industry; N. V. Petrenko, senior instrument controller of the Odessa canning plant; and V. I. Znoba, chairman of the board of the Kiev organization of the Union of Artists of the Ukrainian SSR.

The discussion on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period continued at the evening session that was presided over by Deputy N. K. Zadoya. The following deputies spoke: A. V. Migdeyev, chairman of the repair brigade of the Lvov Imeni 50-Letiya SSSR omnibus plant; I. I. Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Economics Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; I. I. Zaporozhets, chairman of the Imeni Englesa kolkhoz in Novopskovskiy Rayon of Voroshilovgrad Oblast; M. S. Kichmarenko, director of the Vinnitsa secondary school No 22; L. G. Fedorov, director of the Pervomayskiy Imeni 60-Letiya SSSR machine building plant in Nikolayev Oblast; V. P. Smertyuk, chairman of the Dnepr kolkhoz in Cherkasskiy Rayon of Cherkassy Oblast; and V. P. Salo, Ukrainian SSR minister of industrial construction.

Deputy A. P. Lyashko delivered the concluding speech.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian for the 1986-90 Period.

Deputy N. G. Khomenko, secretary of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, delivered the report on the confirmation of the decrees of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted in the period between sessions. The laws and resolutions on confirming the decrees were adopted.

The session considered the questions of certain changes in the composition of permanent commissions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy P. K. Musniyenko, chief of the General Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, was elected as chairman of the Credentials Commission; Deputy V. A. Ivashko, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, was elected as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission; Deputy V. G. Fedorov, chairman of the Volyn oblispolkom, was elected as chairman of the Energy Commission; and M. I. Kirey, chairman of the Lvov oblispolkom, was elected as chairman of the Commission for Trade.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet considered the question addressed by Deputies Yu. A. Beloded, Yu. M. Lelikov, and A. P. Partola to the Ukrainian SSR minister of housing and municipal services, concerning the measures that are planned to be implemented to improve capital repairs of the housing fund and, after hearing the answer by Minister V. D. Ploshchenko, adopted the appropriate resolution.

Deputy P.V. Balabuyev submitted a question about the long-term prospects for improving the construction of housing in the republic and V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee, answered the question. The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet took note of his statement that in the course of forming the annual plans for the republic's economic and social development the State Planning Committee would try to find additional measures to increase the volume of housing construction.

With this the third session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM181011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent L. Tairov report under general heading "To Boost Exactingness. Communists Discuss the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions": "Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Baku -- A plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions. The report by K. Bagirov, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches by plenum participants noted the positive changes in the work by labor collectives. The volume of industrial output in Azerbaijan has increased by 4.5 percent since the start of the 5-year plan period. Vegetable picking and grain harvesting are progressing in an organized fashion, the target for the first 6 months has been met in terms of sales of meat, milk, and eggs to the state, the annual silkworm cocoon plan has been fulfilled, and the state of affairs in capital construction has noticeably improved.

But if the results are viewed from the vantage point of the targets set for the current 5-year plan period, it becomes evident that the achievements represent only the first steps on a long path. Success will be ensured, it was said from the plenum rostrum, provided there is energetic improvement of the style and methods of work and fast reorientation toward high quality indicators.

The republic does have some experience along this avenue. People at the plenum spoke with admiration about the offshore petroleum workers who are dynamically boosting extraction volumes under the far from easy conditions in the Caspian Sea with its frequent storms. At the same time, extensive reserves still remain concealed. In order to mobilize them for action, it is necessary to accelerate the restructuring and the turnabout in the direction of new methods which ensure the intensification of economic and social development. But the inertia of customary approaches to the work in hand is still powerful. In this regard, people at the plenum spoke with deep concern about the state of affairs at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Main Administration for Petroleum Machine Building whose leadership (chief R. Ismaylov) has failed to draw any conclusions from the repeated criticism of the poor quality of oil field equipment supplied to the country's petroleum industry workers.

This is not the first time that the problem of fundamentally improving output quality has been raised at a plenum. Quite a few words have been spoken on this subject, and yet the situation is changing only slowly. Only 40 percent of machine building output in series production in the republic meets modern technical standards. The speakers demanded that a resolute struggle be waged against slipshod workers.

The plenum participants linked the questions concerning quality with the key problems of the intensification of production and the stepping up of its links with science and innovative ideas. Quite a few serious omissions also exist in this sphere. For example, the powder metallurgy plant was the first in the world to apply in practice the technology of materials production using the method of self-propagating high-temperature fusion. The innovation generated interest in many enterprises in the country, with the exception of...local ones. Is this a proper approach toward the work in hand?

The plenum focused intently on the development of the agro-industrial complex, the fulfillment of the Food Program and the current intense harvesting work. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the results of the development of stock breeding in the first 6 months. Concern was expressed as regards sluggishness in the incipient process of reorienting viticulture toward the production of foodstuffs. It would be desirable for the Agro-industrial Committee to quickly apply a firm hand here, just as in the entire sphere of agricultural production.

Analyzing serious shortcomings in the activity of enterprises in the services and trade sphere, the plenum pointed out the extremely unsatisfactory work by Azerbaijan's "Azerittifak" consumer cooperative system, with its low proportion of trade in agricultural produce on a commission basis, the small share of goods produced by the cooperative system itself in total commodity turnover, large losses resulting from economic mismanagement, and frequent instances of embezzlement and fraud of consumers. It was announced from the plenum rostrum that, in view of all this, Ch. Gasanov, chairman of the "Azerittifak" Board, should have been relieved of his duties, but that it had been decided to give him one more chance to put matters right. This decision caused perplexity in the hall. And this is understandable: How many times is this so-called leader to be called to account? And to what purpose?

The plenum approved the uncompromising struggle waged by the Central Committee against breaches of party and state discipline, against those who try to use exaggerated and false reporting in order to create an impression of prosperity and thus pander to abuses and the extration of unearned incomes. It was learned with approval that party proceedings have been instituted against raykom First Secretaries A. Akhmed-Zade, N. Abbasov, and D. Mamedov for failing to take the necessary measures in the struggle against negative phenomena.

A key position in the restructuring of public awareness and the solution of economic and social problems has been assigned to the mass news media. Bearing this in mind, the plenum carefully examined the work of local newspapers, journals, radio, and television. It was noted that some of them have still not achieved the necessary efficiency and have failed to restructure themselves in the spirit of these times. Condemnation was expressed at the same time of those who ignore critical times in the press, and in particular the leaderships of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Main Administration for Petroleum Machine Building. There was criticism of party committees which pander to sentiments of equability which make their way into the newspaper pages.

KIRGHIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM181249 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A scheduled plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee took place 3 July 1986.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations To Fulfill the Decisions of the June (1986) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and on the State Plan for the Kirghiz SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990."

The report on this question was delivered to the plenum by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh party obkom; N.N Kuzmina, weaver at the Kirghiz Worsted Cloth Combine; I.S. Muratalin, first secretary of Naryn party obkom; Zh.K. Saidova, machine operator on Dzhangi-Dzholskiy Rayon's Frunze kolkhoz; U.K. Chinaliyev, first secretary of Frunze party gorkom; Ye.L. Galyaminskaya, leader of a plasterers and decorators team at Talasskaya PMK-1 "Agropromstroy"; A.P. Khrestenkov, first secretary of Issyk-kul party obkom; T.M. Alymbekova, senior shepherd at At-Bashinskiy Rayon's "Pogranichnik" kolkhoz; P.M. Khodos, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Gosagroprom; O.A. Isayev, first secretary of Alamedinskiy party raykom; V.D. Boykov, chairman of Talas oblispokom; B. Kembayeva, milkmaid at Ak-Suyskiy Rayon's "Dzhergalan" sovkhoz; Ya.Ye. Fisher, minister of the Kirghiz SSR construction materials industry; V.I. Gordeyev, deputy director of Kantskiy Rayon's Kirghiz Machine Testing Station; K. Abdrayev, Kirghiz SSR minister of local industry; and others.

The plenum approved the draft of the State Plan for the Kirghiz SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and tasked the republic's Council of Ministers with submitting it for consideration by the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum examined organizational issues. The plenum confirmed M.F. Vasilenko's appointment as chief of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee's Party Organizational Work Section, releasing I.V. Shimkin from these duties in connection with his reassignment. A.A. Lemeshenko's appointment as chief of the Central Committee's Administrative Organs Section was confirmed. The plenum confirmed the appointment of M.Sh. Sherimkulov as chairman of the Party Control Commission under the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum examined organizational issues connected with the holding of the 3d session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

The plenum participants familiarized themselves with the theme exhibition "Reserves of Acceleration," and they viewed documentary films on leading experience born out of the restructuring process.

V.V. Sakharov, deputy chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the plenum's work.

With this the plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee completed its work.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET APPROVES ECONOMIC PLAN

LD192239 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for the 5-Year Period has been approved by a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic which took place in Riga. Tasks were discussed in accordance with the decisions of the June Plenum of the party Central Committee.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC RESULTS

PM230901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "At the Midpoint of the Year"]

[Text] We are sure that many thousands of people, with pencils in their hands, studied the USSR Central Statistical Administration report, published the other day, on the results of our work in the first half of this year. And that is quite natural. Statistics provide impartial evidence of our intentions being embodied in practical deeds. They show objectively both our successes and our failures.

After examining the question of "The Results of the Development of the Country's Economy in the First Half of 1986," the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution noting the positive results in fulfilling the state plan targets. At the same time the resolution draws attention to the impermissibility of any complacency or self-satisfaction. It emphasizes that in many ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises the restructuring is still proceeding too slowly.

The figures cited in the USSR Central Statistical Administration report eloquently support these conclusions. The volume of industrial production increased by 5.6 percent, as against the plan of 4.3 percent for the year. And today every percentage point of growth "weighs" very heavily. Suffice it to say that the production of industrial output increased by R22 billion over that period.

The 1st half of the 1st year of the 5-year plan clearly registered the structural shifts in our economy. The machine building complex is developing at preferential rates and the production of machinery which determines the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is increasing. Intersector scientific and technical complexes have been set up to develop new generations of machinery, technology,and materials.

And, of course, the scale of the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises has increased. Some R15 billion of state capital investments were used for these purposes -- 22 percent more than in the first half of last year.

The restructuring of management and the transition to new economic management conditions had a positive effect on the state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex. The wintering of livestock was completed successfully and spring field work took place in an organized fashion. The harvesting of grain crops is now under way in many regions. Feed procurement is fathering pace, and more feed has been obtained than last year. Volumes of livestock and poultry purchases increased by 7.3 percent, and milk purchases by 5.7 percent.

Another characteristic feature of the last 6 months: the improved standard of economic work at enterprises and the desire to make use of every factor which can influence the intensification of production. In particular, targets for the growth of labor productivity and profit and the reduction of prime costs have been overfulfilled.

All these are results with a big "plus" sign.

Unfortunately, the USSR Central Statistical Administration report also indicates many minuses in our work.

And perhaps the first minus factor is the low technical standard and poor quality of many industrial articles.

Targets for the production of certain highly efficient types of output were not fulfilled. A number of sectors of industry failed to cope with the plan for the production of output in the top quality category.

Deliveries of output according to contracts leaves something to be desired. In the 6 months, every fourth industrial enterprise violated contract discipline. Yet in industry as a whole the plan for sales of output taking account of deliveries was 98.9 percent fulfilled. The deviation from the norm seems to be not all that great: only a little over 1 percent! But that figure of a little over 1 percent means that contrary to the contracts concluded and orders issued, client enterprises failed to receive output in the range they needed to the tune of a total of R3.8 billion.

In the last 6 months material and technical resources were not concentrated on the projects scheduled for completion. So the target for commissioning fixed capital was broken: Only 81 percent of the plan was commissioned. This fact is alarming in itself. And it is doubly alarming if you take into account the fact that seven times more projects are scheduled for completion in the second half of the year.

Despite a marked growth in housing construction in the country as a whole, the plan for the commissioning of housing out of state capital investments was still not fulfilled.

And another fact which causes great concern. A whole series of ministries permitted a fall in growth rates in the last 2 months, and failed to reach the level planned in the annual plan targets. And in June eight of the country's railroads failed to cope with the plan.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution indicates measures aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the state plan and the socialist pledges adopted for 1986.

It is necessary everywhere to draw up comprehensive plans for the renewal of production and to accelerate the revision and elaboration of plans for the modernization and retooling of enterprises. It is necessary to secure higher rates of creation and assimilation of new types of output and to make up for the lag which occurred in the first half-year in terms of the plan for new machinery. We must regard the radical improvement of output quality as a priority task.

Special political significance is now attached to the fulfillment of the paln's social targets, which directly affect the improvement of Soviet people's living standard. The construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer institutions, an increase in the production of consumer goods, and the development of the service sphere are tasks of priority importance.

The 12th 5-Year Plan is gathering pace and scope. Its lst year is a practical test for all labor collectives, for every one of us. It is a test of how the restructuring is going in practice, how profoundly its ideas have been taken up, and how they are being implemented. To pass this test is to lay the foundations for success in the whole 5-year plan.

DEPUTY MINISTER COMMENTS ON NEW ECONOMIC SYSTEM

LD221400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on further improving the economic mechanism in trade.

At the request of our correspondent, USSR First Deputy Minister of Trade Petr Dmitriyevich Kondrashov comments on this:

[Begin recording] [Kondrashov] This resolution is directed primarily at fulfilling tasks to increase the sale of goods, at enhancing the standard of service to the population, and the profitability of work in the industry. To achieve this the rights of trade organizations in planning are being expanded significantly and the role of economic quotas that are approved as stable for the 5-year plan is enhanced.

Enterprise managers will determine independently the number of workers, the amount of stocks of goods, the fund for price reductions [fondutsenki], and a number of other indicators. The resolution gives the managers of trade institutions, trusts, and dining halls the right not to take the goods turnover plan as far as shops. The question then arises as to what is the criterion on which the results of the work of collectives in shops can be determined. Two basic indicators will operate here: the provision of an assorted list of goods -- the fuller the assortment the better effect it will have for supplying the population; and the second indicator: ensuring the standard of trade -- or to put it more simply, the absence of complaints about the work of one or another enterprise.

[Unidentified interviewer] Petr Dmitriyevich, who will guarantee this assortment directly in the shops?

[Kondrashov] Trade institutions and wholesale organizations will have primary reponsibility for supplies to shops. Right now. in conditions where a shop is given a plan for the turnover of goods, this link at the level of the trade institution of the oblast directorate to a certain extent declines all responsibility for providing shops with goods. According to the principle: the means justify the end, so to speak, the director of the shop will take steps to find goods using any methods and means.

The transfer to work in new conditions will be implemented from the beginning of next year in Belorussia and in some other union republics. And industry in general should go over to the new system of management in the course of next year. [end recording]

DEMICHEV AT MEETING CRITICIZING COAL INDUSTRY

LD231507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the Energy Commissions and of the Science and Technology Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was held in the Kremlin today. Issues connected with fulfillment by the country's Coal Industry Ministry of tasks set by the energy program on the basis of a radical reconstruction of the industry in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress were examined. In the first half of the year the plan for coal extraction and the task for increasing labor productivity were overfulfilled. It was stressed at the meeting that in the 12th 5-Year Plan coal industry tasks are increasing considerably. It is envisaged that coal extraction will reach 785 million tons. At the same time it was noted that although a reorganization of the work of the Coal Industry Ministry is under way, the state of affairs in the sector as a whole still does not correspond to the requirements of the CPSU congress. The energy program is being implemented with a lag. Due attention is not being devoted to the renewal of productive stock. Over a half of the mines have not been renovated since 1960. Many opencast pits and coal enrichment factories require urgent renovation.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of scientific research, planning, and design organizations. A large amount of coal remains in the ground as a result of imperfections in the extraction methods used and in equipment. The plan for the development of science and technology in the industry is not systematically being carried out.

Due attention is also not being paid and opportunities are not being used in the solution of social questions, in the improvement of the labor and living conditions of the workers. Planned tasks for putting housing, preschool establishments, schools, and social, cultural, and public amenities into use are not being fulfilled. The Energy Commissions and the Science and Technology Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Coal Industry Ministry should strengthen its work in implementing the main provisions of the energy program, and strive to undeviatingly fulfill the tasks set by the state plan. Recommendations were made to a number of other state administrative bodies. Ministries and departments must report to the commissions on the results of work in implementing the recommendations and removing inadequacies.

Taking part in the meeting was Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

ACADEMY JURIST DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SELF-MANAGEMENT

WA241032 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Yu. Tikhomirov, professor, doctor of legal sciences, head of the Department of Law and the Psychology of Administration, USSR Academy of the National Economy, Moscow: "Self-Management in the Economy: The 27th CPSU Congress Concerning the Expansion of the Rights of Labor Collectives"]

[Text] Until recently self-management was viewed chiefly as something in the distant future, as a remote goal. The 27th CPSU Congress has pointed out that already the outcroppings of real self-management have appeared and have become stronger in social life. Self-management has been recognized as a phenomenon that is inherent in both phases of the communist formation. And although the complete carrying out of self-management is a job for tomorrow, for the future, the foundations are already being laid today.

While planning the paths for the formation and development of socialist self-management, the 27th CPSU Congress placed special emphasis on self-management in the economy. Why was that? Well, the management of the economy has always been based on the principle of one-man management. One could see there a reliable obstacle to anarchy in production, to disorder, and to irresponsibility. But will self-management undermine that obstacle? By no means. It not only does not contradict the principles of democratic centralism in the administration of socialist production, but also makes it possible more deeply to ascertain its potential, and contributes to the reinforcement of discipline in complete conformity with the Leninist principle of one-man management and joint action. "The joint discussion and resolution of all questions of administration," V. I. Lenin wrote, "must be accompanied by the establishment of the most precise responsibility borne by everyone individually... for the fulfillment of definite assignments and practical operations which are clearly and unambiguously outlined."

The possibility of self-management in the economy is part of the very nature of socialism. [paragraph continues]

Socialist property and the social nature of labor presuppose, according to K. Marx, the association of producers who participate both in administration and in production. However, at the lower phase of communist society, it is not they, but the state agencies, that are in charge of socialist property. So the impression is formed that the workers are alienated from property, and fulfill only the will of those administrative agencies. But this is only an impression. Any state agency, which, but its essence, is an agency of the people's authority, is responsible directly to the nation or to its representatives, and it acts in the interests of the workers. The problem here lies elsewhere -- it is a problem of to what extent and in what manner the workers themselves have an interest in the better use and multiplication of social property. Putting it more simply, it is a matter of how developed a person's sense of his being one of the owners of his country is.

It is naive to think that this sense can be inculcated by discussions or appeals. Like the actions that evolve from it, it is formed by the conditons in which the person lives and works, by those capabilities that he has for exerting a specific influence upon the planning and organization of production, upon the distribution and consumption of the results of his labor. In the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th CPSU Congress it is emphasized, "It is important to implement strictly the principle according to which the enterprises and associations are completely responsible for operating without incurring any losses. The state does not bear any responsibility with regard to their pledges." Consequently, in order to be one of the owners of one's country, to be in charge of its property, it is necessary first of all to be one of the owners at one's work station, at one's own plant, in the shop, in the brigade. And here special importance is attached to the law currently being developed, the law concerning the socialist enterprise (production association), which was mentioned at the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. That document must legislatively protect the labor collectives against petty guardianship and administration by fiat.

If one thinks carefully about it, the deeply underlying essence of self-management is not in the unilateral requirements made upon the management of the enterprises, but in the fact that it is necessary for oneself to be concerned about increasing the contribution made by one's collective to the social property and to be personally responsible for any losses -- by one's share of the income. From this point of view self-management is one of the motivating forces for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It must completely encourage the consicentious attitude and initiative of the workers, increase their rate of labor participation, and in the final analysis give them a direct interest in the high organization and effectiveness of labor.

The chief "field" for self-management is in the labor collectives. The measure to expand their rights are aimed at assuring the delegating to them of some of the functions of the administrative agencies -- in the area of the planning of production, social development, and the organization and providing of incentives for labor. Previously, for example, the collective was only familiarized with the approved plan, and was given the responsibility only of executing what had been assigned. It is a different situation today. The workers are taking part in the development of plans, are making their own recommendations, and are assuming counterpledges. And it is not until this is done that the plans are sent to the ministries for approval.

There has also been an increase in the role of collectives in the resolution of purely production questions. Take, for example, the brigade contract. The workers themselves determine how, with what manpower, and with expenditures they will fulfill a state assignment. The payment of labor is completely dependent upon the quality and quantity of the work fulfilled. I empahsize that it is dependent upon quality, which is especially important today.

The large-scale economic experiment in industry has become an important stimulus in the development of self-management at the level of enterprises and associations. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with the new management conditions, the collectives themselves determine their own technical policy and resolve questions of renovation and remodeling on the basis of long-term norms. At meetings of party members and economic activists, it is necessary to analyze the state of shipments and to hold strictly accountable anyone who violates contract-planning discipline. Such discussions must help everyone to analyze better both his own work and the work being performed by those who are involved in joint operations with him, and to learn how to search for forms of closer interaction with one another. I especially emphasize the fact that the collectives that are working under the conditons of the experiment can also form their own social policy: They can independently decidc how to use the material incentive fund, and how to spend the money in the fund for social, cultural, and everyday purposes.

Understandably, life does not stand still. The development of the economic experiment has led to self-financing, to the deepening of cost accountability -- the economic basis of self-management. The experience of the Sumy Machine Building Scientific-Production Association imeni M.V. Frunze and of AvtoVAZ attest to the fact that when the collective's rights are not only proclaimed, but are also guaranteed by the economic mechanism, self-management is supplemented by real content and becomes an everyday practice.

But is everyone ready to use the advantages of the qualitatively new type of self-management in the economy? Does everyone have enough political and economic know-how and professionalism? Because the democratic principles of administration cannot be implemented simply by the sweep of a pen, by an order "from the top." They must be introduced by overcoming the narrowness of departmental and group interests, and by overcoming passivity and inertia in mental processes.

Not all economic managers, for example, know how to resolve collectively the administrative questions, to support the social institutions of self-management, or to rely upon them. I know from my own experience that frequently they demonstrate a lack of elementary knowledge concerning the law governing Labor Collectives, and do not even have an idea of what powers mentioned in them have already been given to the workers. Another hindrance is the psychological mind-set that had developed over the years, the habit of using one's willpower to resolve everything. And, finally, the collectives themselves are not always ready to implement the right to self-government. There is a lack of successiveness, persistence, and sometimes even civic boldness, the ability to assume personal responsibility. Unfortunately, not infrequently real live work with the masses, their real involvement in the administration of production is simply replaced by the appearance of activity.

In recent years we have spoken a lot about the need to have elections and a competitive system in filling job assignments. This is an important democratic innovation, the introduction of which will reinforce the mass base of the administrative links. The experience of a number of enterprises in Riga and Voronezh provides convincing proof in favor of electing line personnel by secret ballot. Performance appraisals of workers that are based on the results of their labor can be just as benefical. At the Elektrosila Association in Leningrad, these performance appraisals have been made regularly and have been yielding good results. In making the appraisal, the appraiser evaluates the person's creative initiative, professional skills, independence, the promptness of the fulfillment of operations, and his authority. Subsequently, it will obviously be necessary to combine the procedures involved in the election, competition, and certification of workers.

At the present time, when we speak of self-management in the economy we usually have in mind the development of the democratic principles chiefly in the primary production link, and that is correct. And yet, much depends upon the extension of them to higher levels -- regional and branch.

Here too there have been definite shifts. For example, there has been an intensification of the attention paid by the local soviets to questions of the economy, and an increase in the active participation of the permanent commissions "in the economic area of specialization" and of the deputies themselves. In addition, the central agencies of economic administration, in their decisions, orient themselves more and more frequently on the initiative of the labor collectives. But, apparently, the time has also come to think a bit about the democratization of their organizational structure. For example, at the first stage it would be possible to form the branch administrative links in such a way as to guarantee braod representation in them of the production and scientific-production collectives. In the branch ministries it is completely possible to expand the principles of joint action by increasing the authority and role of the directors' councils and the problem-oriented and scientific-technical councils in working out the fundamental administrative decisions.

We already have this kind of experience. The Ministry of the Autonotive Industry has a successfully operating branch council for questions in the creation, development, and introduction of automated design systems. It is made up of managers of the NII [scientific-research institutes] and the chief designers at associations and plants. Why not use that experience in other branches of the economy?

In a word, the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress have opened up new opportunities for the development of self-management in the economy. They are linked with the fundamental reorganization of the economic mechanism, with the expansion of the independence of the enterprises, and the increase in the responsibility borne by the collectives for the results of their labor. Democratization in the administration of production, in the final analysis, must exert an influence upon the outward appearance of the worker himself, regardless of what kind of work he is doing, or where. The new management methods have been aimed specifically at persons who have initiative, who are creative and bold,and who are capable of influencing the future of our economy.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON YAMBURG PROJECT

AU192048 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 July on pages 1 and 7 carries under the headline "Natural Gas From the 68th Parallel to the Center of Europe; Treasure Called Yamburg," a 1,500-word interview given by Gennadiy Yosipovich Shmal, USSR first deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, to APN special correspondent Aleksandr Kuranov in Moscow on an unspecified date.

Introducing the interview, Kuranov quotes Shmal -- whom he describes as an energetic and sporty-looking man of 48 -- as having said that Yamburg is to take over the "relay baton" from the "Urengoi deposit, and in the current 5-year plan to ensure almost the entire natural gas extraction increase in the USSR."

In addition to that, Kuranov states, Yamburg is also a "springboard for the future advance to more northerly geographical latitudes -- to the Yamal Peninsula."

In the interview itself, Shmal notes that the pace of the Yamburg gas pipeline construction -- when one considers the very difficult local conditions -- is "unprecedented."

When Kuranov mentions a "certain lag behind construction deadlines" at the project, Shmal points out that "at present the economy's need for gas is such that precisely it -- and not the approved deadlines -- dictate the construction deadlines.

"Of course, we have begun with Yamburg earlier, but what is involved is not the usual transfer of experts and equipment to a new location. The preparatory work was carried out by many ministries and institutions, hundreds of scientific research and planning institutions." Shmal goes on to say that people have been sent to a region about which medical doctors "express themselves very carefully and with restraint: The region is -- with limitations -- suitable for permanent settlement of the newcomers. We have probably already made and we are going to make quite a few mistakes. When one embarks upon an untrodden path, this -- unfortunately -- cannot be avoided. This can, to a certain extent, be justified by the fact that the current experience will be of assistance to us when moving to even more northern, even rougher regions."

The Yamburg project will not only be the No 1 "project of the end of the 20th Century," as it was called by one Western journalist, but also a "project of fraternal cooperation, an example of the international division of labor," Shmal states, and adds that in Yamburg there already can be seen accomodation modules and Tatra trucks from the CSSR, and soon the local drivers and construction workers will receive from Czechoslovakia towing vehicles, excavators, truck refrigerators, mobile electric power plants, hydraulic jacks, mobile workshops, machine tools for the manufacture of various parts, storage facilities for vegetables, "and entire minitowns." And "new technology will come from the GDR, Hungary, and other socialist countries," Shmal says.

UZBEK PARTY AKTIV EXAMINES INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

PM232127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by N. Gladkov under general heading "Irreconciled to Shortcomings"]

[Text] Uzbekistan's industrial production has increased by 7.6 percent, or almost twice as much as envisaged by the plan, since the beginning of the year. More housing, social, and cultural institutions have been built than last year. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have successfully fulfilled their pledges relating to the silkworm cocoon yield.

However, while noting the first positive improvements in the development of various sectors of the national economy, participants in the republic party aktiv meeting stated directly that there are no grounds for complacency. On the contrary, the complex tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan require great organization, maximum self-discipline, great political and practical activity, and unity of word and deed among party, state, and economic organs and all working people. Only under these conditions will it be possible to achieve more rapid economic and social development in the republic.

The report delivered by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and the discussions sharply criticized shortcomings in both industry and agriculture. As many as 84 enterprises have failed to fulfill the plan in the first 6 months with regard to sale of output, more than 200 have failed to fulfill the plan to increase labor productivity, and approximately 250 have failed to honor delivery contracts. There are a particularly large number of lagging enterprises in the light and local industrial sectors, for which Ministers M. Kurbanov and U. Ismailov have been seriously criticized.

A number of the republic's oblasts have failed to fulfill 6-month plans for the production and surrender of meat, milk, and eggs. Because many trusts are not fulfilling plans relating to construction and assembly work the commissioning of fixed capital is still being disrupted. Uncompleted construction is not decreasing but increasing.

What does this tell us? First and foremost it tells us that still not everyone has developed a sense of great responsibility for the matter in hand. The restructuring process is going very slowly at local level.

And this is when the republic is expected in the 12th 5-year period to increase its national income by R5.7 billion against R2.9 billion in the 11th 5-year period, its industrial production volume by 28 percent, and its average annual agricultural production by 16 percent. In order to fulfill the planned program, the speakers noted, new approaches are needed to accomplishing economic tasks, as well as a decisive break with old, obsolete concepts and views, and energetic, innovative work in all sectors.

The attention of the participants in the meeting was concentrated on fundamental issues of economic development. Of the republic's 1,500 industrial enterprises, approximately 900 are acutely in need of reconstruction and retooling. We must, it was said, determinedly get rid of low-output, morally obsolete equipment and, at the same time, aim at the intensive use of new equipment of a two-three shift basis as Leningrad is doing. Meanwhile, today even at such advanced enterprises as the Tashkent tractor plant association and the Chkalov aviation association, machine tools with digital program control, processing centers, and automatic lines are being used on a one-and-one-half shift basis.

Production quality is causing particular concern. In particular, many enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry are continuing to produce goods of outmoded models and styles which consequently are not in demand. In the first quarter alone every third pair of shoes was rejected as being of inferior quality and returned to the enterprises. Sewn goods to the tune of R466,000 have been rejected.

Serious claims were made at the meeting against science institutions, which are clearly devoting insufficient attention to leading areas of scientific and technical progress. Developers of cotton-picking machines have been criticized dozens of times in recent years from high rostrums. This was also pointedly discussed at the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. What has been done since then, what measures have been taken? It is still unclear.

Great attention was devoted to questions of developing the agro-industrial complex. The state invests considerable means in this sector of the economy, and the speakers said that we can no longer be reconciled to a low return on capital investments. We must steadily increase the effectiveness of every irrigated hectare and make better use of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and irrigation water. Livestock breeding and its key sector -- feed production -- require special attention.

Life demands that we more boldly overcome sluggishness, stagnation, and adherence to old, obsolete work forms and methods. Creation of paperwork has still not been eliminated in some party committees. Many party organizations make poor use of their right to control administrative activity and insufficiently boldly struggle against negative phenomena, particularly unearned income, drunkenness, and alcoholism.

The participants in the meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee that Communists and all working people in Uzbekistan will spare no effort and energy to implement the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS PROGRESS OF GRAIN, FEED HARVEST

PM221401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Harvest Toil in the Grain and Feed Fields"]

[Excerpts] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 14 July grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut over 16.5 million hectares and threshed over 12.5 million hectares.

The "green harvest" continues alongside the gathering of grain crops. The first cut of sown and natural grasses has taken place over 48.3 million hectares. The country's farms have procured 37 million metric tons of hay, 36.7 million tons of haylage, 4.1 million tons of silage, and 2.7 million tons of artificially dehydrated green feed. In all, 32.9 million tons of feed units have been laid in.

Two harvests -- in the grain field and the feed field -- will continue now until well into the fall. Still to come are the harvest of corn for grain and silage, sunflowers, sugar beets, and many other crops. And in every field the careful, thrifty masters will invariably find something to add to the forage yard at the livestock unit.

In the grainfields of the Kuban, which are unusually generous with the crop this year -- the grain growers here are threshing 50, 60, or even 80 quintals of grain per hectare -- the majority of combines are fitted with adaptations for gathering the chaff. Imagine: What if even one ton of this feed was collected from every hectare of grain? And as much as two tons is possible. The stock of course feed for the winter would be nearly doubled, because every kilogram of chaff contains 0.45 of a feed unit -- the equivalent of nearly half a kilogram of oats! Straw too is valuable feed.

The leaders and specialists of farms and agro-industrial associations, and the collectives of financial autonomy teams should show serious concern to increase stock of forage on the basis of stubble left behind after grain and other crops. Where this has not yet been done, very little time remains -- the reaping is continuing rapidly.

Whereas on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Northern Caucasus and southern oblasts of the Ukraine the grain crops have mainly been laid in windrows, and the grain growers are now facing the peak of threshing activity, in the oblasts of the Volga and Central Chernozem economic regions the harvest toil is only just beginning. The first groups of combines have been brought into the fields by the machine operators of the Mordovian ASSR and Corkiy, Ryazan, and Orel Oblasts. The harvest is in full swing in southern Kazakhstan. Workers on the farms of Belorussia and the Baltic republics are preparing carefully for it. [passage omitted]

Sowings of feed crops made after harvesting grain crops or grasses can provide a substantial supplement to forage stocks. In Lipetsk Oblast, for instance, the sowing of rape has begun in the sectors freed after the harvesting of annual grasses. Many farms in the oblast have learned to obtain some 20 quintals of seed from every hectare sown with this crop, which, in terms of protein, is equivalent to 600 kg. The same quantity of protein can be obtained from the barley fields if the yield is a minimum of 50 quintals. There are many examples of skillful work. Nonetheless, second sowings are carried out far from everywhere.

The pace of work in the meadows has slackened slightly in the last 7 days. The increase in stocks of coarse and succulent feeds was 6.8 million feed units, as against 8.5 million in the previous week. Machine operators on Leningrad's Oblast's farms did excellent work: The pace of the feed procurement work here was twice what it was last year -- two-thirds of the planned quantity of forage has already been laid in. And the quality of the feed is excellent.

However, in the meadows of Pskov, Kostroma, and Ivanovo Oblasts and on many farms in Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, and West and East Siberia the haymaking has not yet gathered pace. [passage omitted]

CSA REPORTS HARVEST, THRESHING PROGRESS

LD232358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] Harvesting work is commencing at the present time in the very south of the RSFSR non-Chernozem zone. The area on which harvesting work is now being conducted has considerably increased. It has had an effect on the pace of the work. Over the past week the pace of work has been 50 percent higher than in the previous week. Meanwhile the harvesting front has continued to move northward and eastward at a speed of 30-40 kilometers a day.

By the beginning of this week, according to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops had been cut on an area of 25.5 million hectares, which is about one sixth of the total area sown. The harvest of grain crops has been threshed on 85 percent of the area reaped. In the North Caucasus the amount of grain sold to the state is already approaching 1 million metric tons. A noticeably enhanced level of organization of procurements is being seen everywhere. The rayon agro-industrial associations have become the headquarters for the procurements. The quality of the grain is high, and when payment is made for it the kolkhozes and sovkhozes will receive a substantial supplementary payment.

But it is necessary, at present, to recall other important work too, which will be commencing literally within a few days. Within the very first days of August many farms will be getting down to sowing winter crops. As yet many of the fields allotted to winter crops in the non-Chernozem zone are still occupied with various crops. There the harvest needs to be gathered in first of all. Many years' practice has shown that only where the sowing is carried out in time is it possible to count on a successful overwintering of the shoots.

The laying in of fodder remains a focus of attention for crop farmers. The pace of silage-making has markedly increased, and the stocks of hay and haylage are growing. Grass from the first cut has been gathered in from 55 million hectares.